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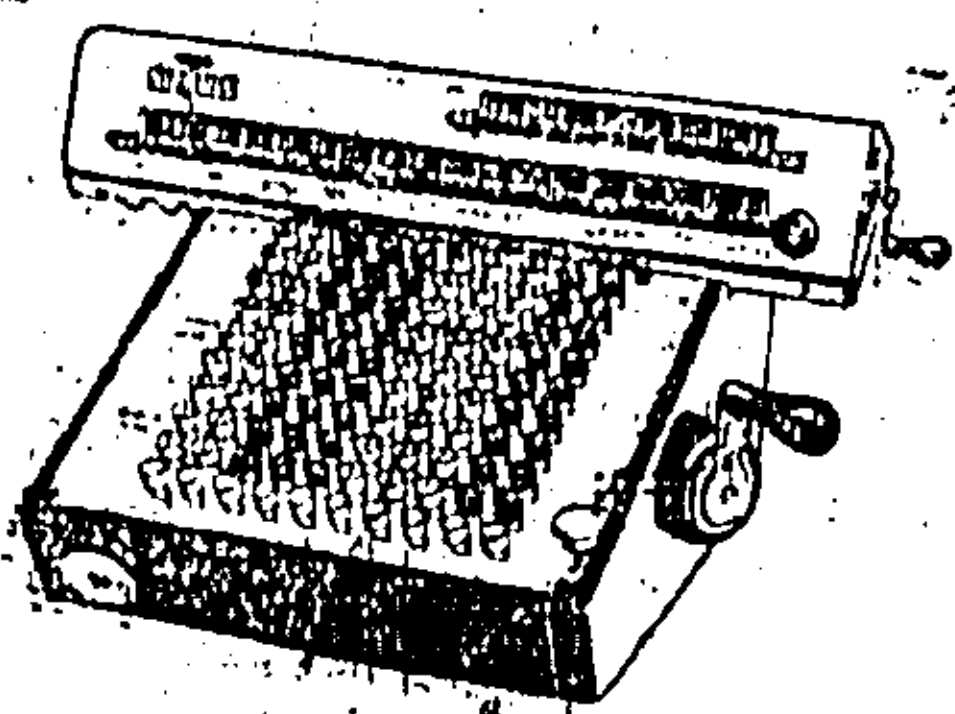
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Mao Tse-tung modifying Communism to fit China

Expressing his opinion that Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Government of China, is adapting and modifying Marx-Lenin-Stalinism to fit China, the Reverend David E. Dilworth, of the American Presbyterian Mission, told the European YMCA Arm-Chair Group last night that what is taking place in China today is a thorough social transformation.

Speaking on the topic, "Chinese Communism in the Rural Area," Mr. Dilworth said that this change is not unlike the change which came to China in the early decades of this century when in many parts of the country there was a widespread adoption of Western habits and modes of living.

Mr. Dilworth said: "The main difference is that the present transformation is being brought about by the introduction of an idea, a theory that embraces all of life, rather than by the imposition of some foreign habits. All the world is watching to see how deeply that idea will penetrate the hearts and minds of the Chinese people."

"Chinese Communism will never be the same in all details as Russian Communism because China is different from Russia and the Chinese people are different in many ways from the Russian people. Communism is not a static doctrine that can be imposed upon any and every national situation without being modified or altered. It is, in fact, the boast of the proponents of Communism that Karl Marx was modified by Lenin, Stalin adapted Marx-Leninism to meet the situation as it was in Russia. Now Chairman Mao Tse-tung is adapting and modifying Marx-Lenin-Stalinism to fit China."

Rural areas

"It is quite evident that conditions in the rural areas under the People's Government are often quite different from those in the larger cities. More than 90 per cent of China's people live in a rural environment, so what Communism is able to do there will largely determine what it is able to do in China."

"The initial impression made by the Liberation Army, as you have heard from many sources, was very good. We stood at the hospital gate that night they entered the city and watched their front-line troops hurrying by. They were as men on a mission. All day they had been fighting in the hills East of the city, and now, at evening time, as the last of the rear guard Nationalist troops withdrew, they pressed eagerly in pursuit. For days most of them had not had a decent rest. For more than twelve hours they had tasted nothing but the cold rice in their long, stocking-like, food bags, and they would receive nothing from the people but water. When hot rice gruel was offered them, the answer was always, 'No, thanks, we have no money to pay for it.'"

"One of the most democratic parts of the programme of the People's Government was the calling of a People's Representative Assembly. Notices were sent out to all the major groups in the rural society to appoint delegates to a large general assembly. These notices went to the farmers, the teachers, the business men, the barbers, the religious groups, etc. When the name of the appointee was sent in he was issued an engraved notice of appointment which officially invited him to represent his group at the meeting. Our church appointed the district pastor and he received his engraved announcement. When the meeting convened addresses were delivered by various government officials. Afterwards the delegates would usually be divided into small groups to discuss the issues raised by the speaker. Later the groups would report back the results of their discussion, and, on the basis of these reports, the recommendations of the Assembly were formulated."

Students' service

"There were many activities and opportunities of service for the students in the evenings. There were many meetings and training classes held. During the daytime they would often

be called out to welcome or send off various groups of leaders or dignitaries. On some days they would be divided into bands and go out on the streets or into the villages to do their part to urge the people to co-operate with the new government or to explain to them the Communist programme."

"The most amazing thing accomplished by the new government has been the stabilising of the currency. Many have termed it a veritable miracle. That in a nation where inflation had been rampant for four years, a new government could stabilise its currency in six months is indeed a great feat. It was brought about by several means, among which were rigid control of rice supplies, a thorough and heavy tax programme, and a close check on the use of any currency other than the official People's Currency. The measures employed were stern, but they worked. The result was that the military were fed, the price of rice stayed down, and the expected famine conditions in many areas did not materialise."

NT farmers protest over eviction

More complaints are being lodged by New Territories farmers. This time they complained against the landowners' "unreasonable" evictions, and are seeking Government protection against the alleged injustice, according to the Hong Kong Kowloon Chinese Farming and Agriculture Association yesterday.

The Association said that most of the landowners refused to sign the leases indicating their tenure when the farms were first rented to them. The landowners neither agreed to any legal procedure in the form of contracts to be signed by both parties nor to any receipt for the rent collected, and as a result they took the advantage to increase the rent at random or evict the farmers for the purpose of transferring the farms to other tenants. During the two or three months between the end of Spring and the beginning of Summer this year the landowners of various districts in the New Territories, taking advantage of the rise in land prices, demanded increase of rent and on many occasions evictions were made against the farmers. At that time the Association, of which most of the farmers are members, received more than 70 complaints from the farmers concerning such cases.

The Association petitioned the authorities concerned on behalf of the farmers, requesting that legal protection or legislation be exercised against the unscrupulous methods on the part of the landowners and that the farmers' tenure of the lands be maintained in the same way as the tenancy of ordinary tenants of houses protected by the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance.

RATINGS MISSING

Portland, Dorset, October 28. Channel shipping, Coast Guards and police were asked today to keep a look-out for two naval ratings reported to be missing from the naval trawler, Sky, now lying here.

The Sky's 16-foot motor dingy, with 10 gallons of petrol aboard was also reported to be missing.—Reuter.

A hundred years ago

We give some statistics and information of the Tea Trade between China and Russia, commencing with an extract from the Commercial Statistic of that great authority Mr. McGregor.

"This trade is carried on by land on the backs of beasts of burden and also by the more tedious course of inland navigation. It is of far more ancient date than is generally known. The caravans which have long passed from Russia to Bokhara, have diverged to China, as well as by Caboul to India, and others have and do proceed by Samarkand, and by Kuchuk, to the frontiers of Tibet."

The more important caravans which carry on the trade between Russia and China rose to importance, after the conquests of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. European nations were so well acquainted with this inland trade before the passage round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by the Portuguese, that Russians or Muscovites were employed between the ports of the Baltic and China to bring the products of the latter to the ports of the former for the use of Western Europe.

The protection of this extensive traffic was beyond the power of the Tsars until secured by the conquests of Ivan Vasilievitch, and afterwards by the genius of Peter the Great. The vast distance, 5,000 to 6,000 miles between the capitals of Russia and China (Moscow and Peking) gave rise to the establishment of regular caravans; the only safe way of traversing this extensive region. The number of Russians accompanying each of these caravans was limited to 200 persons, and during their short stay at Peking they were confined within the walls of a special caravansary, and only allowed to traffic with a few licensed or privileged merchants, probably much in the same way as the transactions with the caravan merchants at Canton, Hankow, and the tea routes afterwards of the Tartar government in China, led to the prohibition of foreigners to trade to Peking, or to pass over the Chinese territory. After long negotiations an arrangement was definitely settled for continuing trade between Russia and China, and of maintaining a college at Peking.

By treaty in 1728, two places were selected, Kiakta in Russia, close to the Chinese frontier, and the villages of Mal-Mat-tchin (place of trade), in China, near the Russian frontier, for entrepôts for the exchange of the commodities of the respective countries. Kiakta is situated in latitude 50 deg. 105 min. North, and longitude 105 deg. 20 min. East on a tributary stream, called the Selenga, and communicating with the lake Baikal and the river Angara, a branch of the great river Yenisei. Kiakta is said to be within cannon distance of the Chinese boundary, and Mal-mat-tchin, at about the same distance from the Russian frontier. The population of the former is about 5,000. The December fair brings a great quantity of goods, valued at 60,000 to 85,000 chests of tea or from 4,200,000 to 4,500,000 pounds.

The Russians carry to this fair Siberian and American furs; dressed sheep and lamb skins; woollen manufactures of various kinds required for the cold winter climate of Northern China; coarse cloths, leather, cattle, specie, etc., in exchange for the raw and manufactured silk, porcelain, sugar-candy, musk and especially the tea of China. Kiaproth considers that the value of this trade has been exaggerated. An official account published in 1931, declares the value of manufactured goods exported to China by the way of Kiakta, to be 4,500,000 paper roubles and the imports from China to be 7,000,000 roubles. The great increase of the trade with China since that year we have stated in the preceding tables of the general import and export trade of Russia.

The course of this trade about the middle of the last century is described in the extracts we have taken from the Russian translation and edition of Savoy's Commercial Dictionary, Mr. Odoy, in 1804, says the communication from the frontier of China, "commenced by the river Selenga from the frontier of China to the Baikal lake; from thence by the Angara into the Yenisei river as far down as the town of Yenisek; from thence the route is unladen and carried over a short track of land, and embarked on the river Ket, and thence down to the Obi; from which up the Obi, Tobol, and thence overland to the Tchuissou up which river it is embarked again and falls into the Kama, and by the Kama to the great river Volga, and thence up this Volga to Moscow, etc."

This route is nearly the present course, except when tea and other articles are carried by land which, though more expensive, is done in about a year or in about one third the time by water. This tea which is so highly valued in its destination, is the product of the tea plant, which is cultivated in the province of Kiangsi, and is carried by land to Tientsin and thence by sea to the coast of Europe.

PERSONALITY PARADE

Vice-Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries
"China" Limited

Hubert John Collar, formerly of Shanghai, heads the local organisation of one of Britain's greatest undertakings, the famous Imperial Chemical Industries.

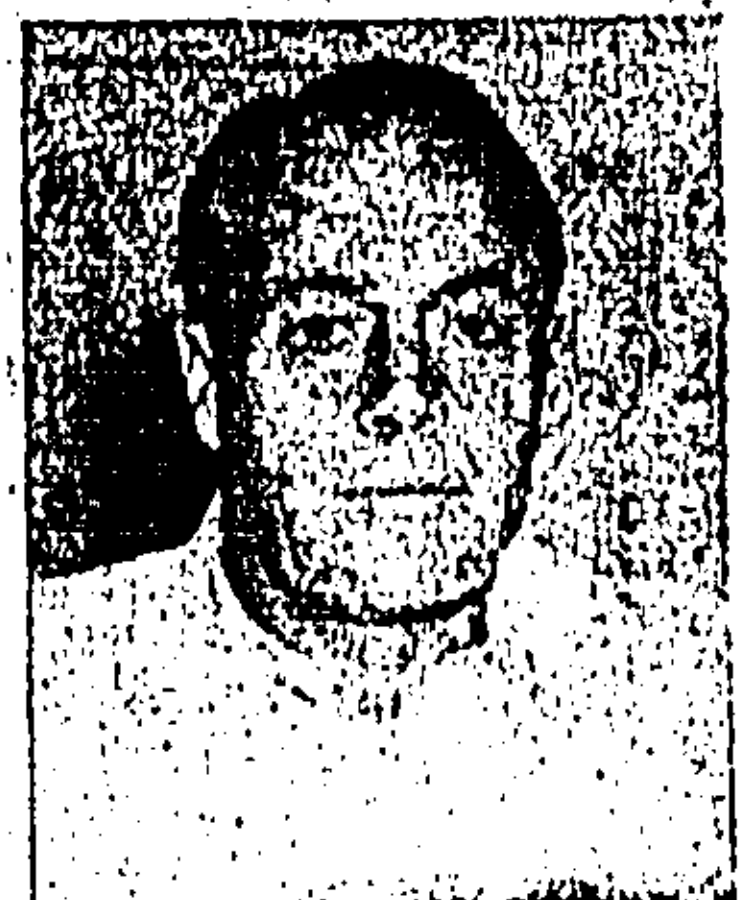
He was born in 1900 at White-tide, England, and went to Simon Langton School, in Canterbury, the famous Cathedral city. When he was 17 years of age the first world war was at its height. He could not resist the impulse to join, and therefore enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service, later incorporated in the Royal Air Force. He was not 18 years of age when he took to the skies as a pilot.

His war experiences made a man out of the boy, but when hostilities ended he was still adolescent in terms of education. His parents therefore decided that he should go to Oxford for a time.

Under the spell

With hundreds of other young men who had seen the crash of empires, he soon fell under the spell of Oxford's turfs and spires. He spent three years at Lincoln College, emerging in 1921 with a B.A. in chemistry. A spirit of adventure nurtured during the war years induced him to accept an appointment shortly after he left the University for a professorship in Shanghai. China did not seem so far away after his piloting days, when all distances were reduced to negligible flying hours.

The job was with the Shanghai Municipal Council, which appointed him to a teachership in chemis-



Mr. H. J. Collar

try and mathematics. Those were his favourite subjects, and he did his task with relish.

After two years of this, however, he resigned to take up his true vocation. In 1923 he accepted an invitation to join the China branch of Imperial Chemical Industries.

The ICI was then expanding its operations all over the world. In China ICI offices were being set up in half a dozen cities along the coast and within the country, and Mr. Collar's degree and practical experience made him a valuable member of the staff.

From Shanghai he was transferred to branch offices all over the country, visiting in turn Hong

Kong, Canton, Dairen, and Tientsin. ICI is so firmly entrenched in China that even today it continues to maintain staff in Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Hankow, Soochow, Amoy, Canton, and Chungking.

The passing years improved his position with the Chinese section of ICI, so that by the time the Japanese launched their attack on Pearl Harbour he was an executive in the Shanghai organisation.

Year recuperating

He was interned in 1942 at the Japanese Road Camp and after the war spent a year in Canada recuperating.

In June 1946 he was back in Shanghai, but not for long. The company decided that a change of scene was in line, and he was moved to Hong Kong, where he is now vice-chairman of ICI in the colony and the South China area.

Mr. Collar married in 1924. He is the father of two children, one of whom is studying ballet in England, and the other is at the King George V school.

In his Shanghai days Mr. Collar did some service with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. He was chairman of the British Residents' Association, and before the war, and maintained the post until he was interned.

In camp he was the Official Representative, and it was his task to keep up a liaison between the prisoners and the Japanese. Throughout the internment he maintained a sense of humour by persistent digging.

The story of the Po Leung Kuk

Three-quarters of a century ago, staid Chinese merchants in Hong Kong, who intended to make this Colony their permanent home, viewed with alarm the growing traffic in women and children.

The rapid development of this social evil in their midst, perhaps, took them by surprise. Like their forefathers who had been walled in from foreign intercourse for centuries, they little knew what growing prosperity to a seaport like Hong Kong would bring besides trade and riches.

Those were the days when Chinese labourers were being recruited by hook or by crook by unscrupulous contractors for work in Malaya and the South Seas Regions, and along with them these contractors had to find the women to feed the various regions where these labourers were being sent.

That was the root cause of the white slave traffic in those days as in later years, which became so notorious that the fire of these staid Chinese merchants was at last aroused and once aroused they lost no time in fighting the menace.

The first thing they did was to consult the Government who not only endorsed their plans but gave them every encouragement and help. And from that day the foundation was laid for one of the oldest and most respected institutions in the Colony—the Po Leung Kuk, now in the 73rd year of its existence.

A haven

It was in 1878 that the Po Leung Kuk was founded. For its headquarters it borrowed two flats from the Tung Wah Hospital which were to remain the Kuk's home for the next 10 years. In 1890 it built its own premises in Po Yan Street, with an area of 89,021 square feet, was obtained from Government and a New Kuk was built. The result is the fine, well ventilated, edifice now standing on the site, with its vast playgrounds and out-buildings which were subsequently added.

The Hong Kong public, headed by such well-known philanthropists as Sir Robert Ho Tung and others, as well as European sympathisers, subscribed a total of HK\$170,000 for the new building which was completed and officially opened by Sir William Peel, then Governor of Hong Kong on March 4, 1932.

Amazing record

The new Kuk cost HK\$100,000 to build, and the balance of HK\$70,000 was set aside as a sort of endowment fund, the income from which was to be applied to wards the maintenance of the Kuk.

On the occasion of its 50th anniversary, the Kuk announced that it had, since its establishment, restored to their "nest" of kin or had saved several hundred thousands of people—a record in which any institution could well take pride.

The Po Leung Kuk is traditionally a Chinese institution and in its early days it was run with a strict observance of Chinese concepts of morality and conduct. Its discipline was reported to be very strict, and women inmates who in many cases had either willingly or unwillingly lost their womanly virtues before they were sent to the Kuk, found it very difficult to regain their freedom. Unless a woman inmate was claimed by her husband or other relatives of virtue bona fides, the Kuk was absolutely certain, none was allowed to leave the Kuk except by marriage to some man approved by the Kuk.

And at one time it was a common topic of talk in the community that if one visited a woman who had been rescued by the Kuk, one would pick one up ready at the Po Leung Kuk.

WEST BERLIN TO CUT POWER TO RED RADIO

Berlin, October 28. West Berlin will cut off supplies of electric power to the Soviet-controlled Radio Berlin, in the heart of the British sector on Wednesday, a spokesman of the West Berlin Power Company said today.

"Radio Berlin is unnecessary for West Berlin economy," the spokesman said. He added that West German power through special cables which could easily be cut off.

Radio Berlin declined to comment on the planned cut. A high proportion of the power used by Radio Berlin comes from a plant at the radio headquarters in the British sector.—Reuter.

But applicants for a wife from the Po Leung Kuk had to be thoroughly screened by the Kuk first, and no one might apply if he was already married as the Kuk would only allow the girls to be married or kit-fat (principal) wives. And so applicants had to be vouched for by responsible citizens or business firms as bona fide bachelors or widowers before they were allowed to see the inmates and make their pick, which again had to be subject to the acquiescence of the opposite party.

Contented group
It was because of this stringent that in the old days women, who were less enlightened than their sisters of today, were scared at the mention of being sent to the Po Leung Kuk. Rightly or wrongly, the impression they got was a term of indefinite imprisonment.

Not a few husbands, with their harem, had to be told that the Kuk would warn a disobedient erring concubine that if she did not behave better, she would have her sent to the Po Leung Kuk.

And it did, the trick, too. But with the years, changes have been introduced and more freedom and amenities, so that today a more contented group of people could hardly be found in similar institution in the Colony.

Today the inmates are given elementary schooling and the older ones are taught different forms of handicrafts so that when they leave the Kuk they will have the best weapon for their self-support.

The women inmates, too, are taught some handicraft, such as needlework, knitting and weaving, so they do not need solely to rely on the support of a husband. Before they can leave the Kuk, the children they are being taught to fend for themselves in a world which is almost all spaces had treated them as little girls.

Not a few of the women inmates are attempted suicide cases, or girls who had fled from brothels and sought the protection of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Life had held nothing for them until the Po Leung Kuk stepped into their lives and helped them rehabilitate their broken lives. They remain in the Kuk until they have recovered enough courage to face the world altogether and when they do they go away with a feeling of gratitude to the institution that has made them possible.

The number of inmates varies from time to time, depending upon the number of admissions and discharges, but it generally ranges from 100 to 300. They are fed and clothed by the Kuk, and receive medical attention, all these at the charge of the Government.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion
25 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.

Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication
the following days paper.

Replies for the following Box Nos. are awaiting collection

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if
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good references. Apply Box 638
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guarantee. Phone 26310, and
we'll do the rest. Colonial
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all specialized operations for
facelifts. Curly cool waves,
machineless oil perms, hairdyes &
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Parlour—Phone 50384-49. Han
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PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A
Latham Rd., Kowloon, sell ex-
clusively carpets and rugs. Please
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Apply Box 639 "China Mail"

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Telegram:
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TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

in this issue . . .

KOREA'S SYNGMAN RHEE

Now On Sale

POLICE NOTICE

It is notified for general in-
formation that owing to road
works in Queen's Road Central,
the following road closing,
diversion and traffic alterations
will be made:—

(a) As from Tuesday 30.10.50

(i) Pedder Street, between
Des Voeux Road and
Queen's Road Central,
will be closed to traffic
proceeding from north
to south.

(ii) Parking will be per-
mitted with normal entrance
from Des Voeux Road
and cars leaving the
park will "U" turn at
south end of Pedder St.
at place provided.

(iii) Normal traffic route will
be resumed on Tuesday
7.11.50, subject to altera-
tion if necessary.

(b) As from Tuesday 7.11.50

(i) Pedder Street, between
Queen's Road Central
and Des Voeux Road will
be closed to traffic pro-
ceeding from south to
north.

(ii) Normal traffic route will
be resumed on Tuesday
14.11.50, subject to altera-
tion if necessary.

As a result of the above,
buses will be diverted as fol-
lows:—

(a) 31.15.50—8.11.50
Route No. 4: V.F. Pier to
Q.M. Hospital

Instead of crossing Des
Voeux Road into Pedder
St. will proceed west along
Des Voeux Road and turn
into Queen's Road Central
via Queen Victoria Street.

(b) 7.11.50—13.11.50

(i) Route No. 3: V.F. Pier to
H.K. University

On return journey from
H.K. University to V.F.
Pier, will turn from
Queen's Road Central
into Des Voeux Road via
Jubilee Street.

(ii) Route No. 4: Q.M. Hos-
pital to V.F. Pier
As for (i)

(iii) Route No. 5: Kennedy
Town to Tai Hang
As for (i) and then east-
wards along Des Voeux
Road.

(iv) Route 5A: Kennedy
Town to Happy Valley
As for (iii)

(v) Route No. 6: Stanley to
V.F. Pier.

Westwards along Queen's
Road Central and turn
into Des Voeux Road via
Jubilee Street.

POLICE NOTICE

At about 16.30 hrs. on Mon-
day 23rd October, 1950 a
Chinese girl aged 11 years
was run over and fatally in-
jured by a motor lorry pro-
ceeding west along Staunton
Street Central. Any witness
of this occurrence or any person
who can give useful infor-
mation is asked to communicate
with the Traffic, Hong Kong
(Tel. No. 39346) or any Police
Station.

COMMISSIONER
OF POLICE

Hong Kong, October 28, 1950.

NOTICE

SEASON TICKETS

As from November 1950 the
price will be reduced to EIGHT
DOLLARS per month.

THE HONGKONG
& YAUMATEI FERRY
CO., LTD.,

Hong Kong, October 26, 1950.

CLUB LUSITANO

Reminder

Members are reminded that an
Extraordinary General Meeting
will take place at the Club
House on Monday, 30th Octo-
ber at 8 p.m.

Police solve mystery of the "missing" Chinese from London

STATUE COMING TO HONG KONG

Lisbon, October 28.
The statue of Our Lady of
Fatima left here today on a Far
Eastern pilgrimage. It will travel
by way of Madrid, Algiers, Rome,
Athens, Cairo and Bombay, but
the actual pilgrimage will not
start until Singapore.

From there, the statue will
travel to Australia, Timor, Por-
tuguese Macao, Hong Kong and
Japan.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS IN HONG KONG FOR 1951/52

Applications are invited for
Scholarships tenable at Univer-
sities or other Institutions in
the United Kingdom for the
academic year beginning in
October 1951.

Applicants must either have
been born in Hong Kong or
have lived here for many years
and must now be permanent
residents in the Colony. The
Scholarships are intended
primarily for advanced study
or research by persons who
have already completed a Uni-
versity course or similar pro-
fessional training. Preference
will be given to graduates of
the University of Hong Kong,
and to candidates of either sex
between the ages of 25 and 35
years.

Regulations and Application
Forms may be obtained from
the address below. Completed
papers must be returned to this
Office on or before the 12th
November, 1950.

L. S. PEARSON.

The British Council,
Gloucester Building,
HONG KONG.

The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of an
aged London-born Chinese, who arrived
here last Monday by the RMS Corfu and was
reported missing by his wife, was solved by
the police yesterday.

The man, Chan Ping-cheung, who was reported to
have brought back with him a small fortune
after having disposed of his laundry business
in London, was reported missing after his wife
failed to meet him at the pier.

The wife, Wong Sum-chik, who
is 53 years old, made a trip from
her native Tientsin to meet her
60-year-old husband when she
learned that Chan was returning
to China by the Corfu after a
separation of many years.

At the pier last Monday Wong
waited and waited until the last
passenger had left the vessel but
found no trace of her husband.
She sought every assistance to
find Chan and finally located
eight pieces of luggage bearing
her husband's name in the care
of a man who informed her that
her husband was delayed in
London due to a last minute hitch
and that her husband would take
the next ship to Hong Kong.

For the next few days suspi-
cion of foul play at sea began
to play on her mind. She re-
called that previously her hus-
band had written from England
that the man he was travelling
with had swindled him of more
than \$20,000 and that the man
was to be watched. She went
to the police.

Over the border

Yesterday the mystery was
solved when it was revealed that
Chan returned here with im-
proper papers and was turned
over by the immigration authori-
ties to the police who escorted
Chan to the border on October
24.

Chan, however, returned to the
Colony within the next day or
two and has since been living
with the man who informed the
woman that her husband was
delayed in London and who turned
out to be a relative.

The police acting on the missing
person report located Chan yes-
terday living with his relatives
in Shumshuipo and he was
brought to the station where a
happy re-union with his wife
was held.

At the station, it was re-
ported, Chan was recognised
by a police inspector who had
made the former's acquaintance
in London and after investiga-
tion of Chan's returning to the
Colony he was released.

COMPOSITORS IN LONDON TO GO BACK TO WORK

London, October 28.
Printing industry employers in
London announced last night that
they have accepted the terms
ending the dispute which has in-
terrupted the publication of most
of Britain's national magazines
and periodicals for a month.

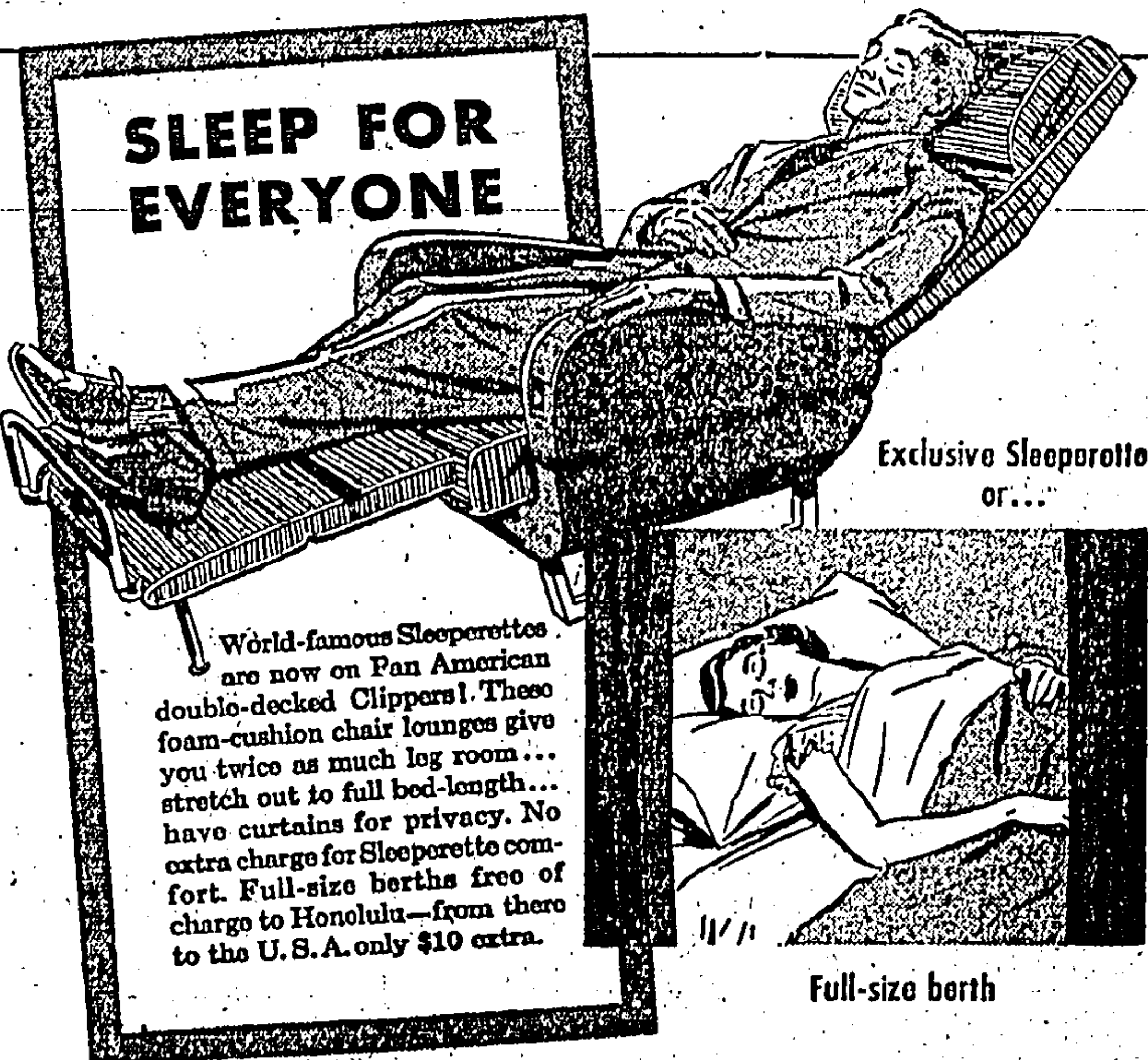
The printing employers and the
union announced the acceptance of
most of the proposals of a Govern-
ment-appointed committee of inquiry.
The employers agreed to accept
the offer to work out its own methods
of strengthening the industry's
labour force—which is the point
of contention.

The employers and the union
had also disputed rates and
methods of payment, especially
for overtime. Alleging a breach
of contracts, the employers dis-
missed about 4,000 compositors a
month ago. The inquiry com-
mittee proposed terms for their
re-instatement.—Reuter.

Now Hong Kong has finer than ever air travel to the U. S. A. (via MANILA)

Pan American's luxurious new double-decked Clipper* service offers
Sleeperette* and other great features—at no extra charge

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W. Harmon of San
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ioneds or Mar-
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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"What kind of tobacco do I want? What difference does it make—doesn't it all smoke and make ashes?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

VARYING YOUR SIGNALS
PRACTICALLY every bridge
player—surely every one appre-
ciates the difference between an
"encouraging" and a "discourag-
ing" card played to an opening
lead from across the table. The
former is any card readable as
probably higher than the player's
lowest, and the latter is one which
looks to the leader like the lowest.
So, if you want a second lead of
the same suit, but not a third,
while holding four cards, you
should play the second or third
card of the suit first and then, on
the second lead, put the next
higher card.

S K 8 7
H K 10 8
D 3 2
C A K Q J
S A 10 9
H 6
D 10 8 4
C 10 9 7 5
S 5 3 2
H A Q J 5 3 2
D 9 6
C 8

(Dealer: East. Both sides vul-
nerable).

East South West North
Pass Pass Pass 1 C
Pass 3 H Pass 4 H

East managed to read, from the
fact that South made that jump
bid of two levels more than neces-
sary, that the declarer almost
surely had nothing but a consid-
erable heart suit. Such being the
case, West was marked for any
unseen high-card strength. Since
West, however, had passed on his
first turn instead of opening the

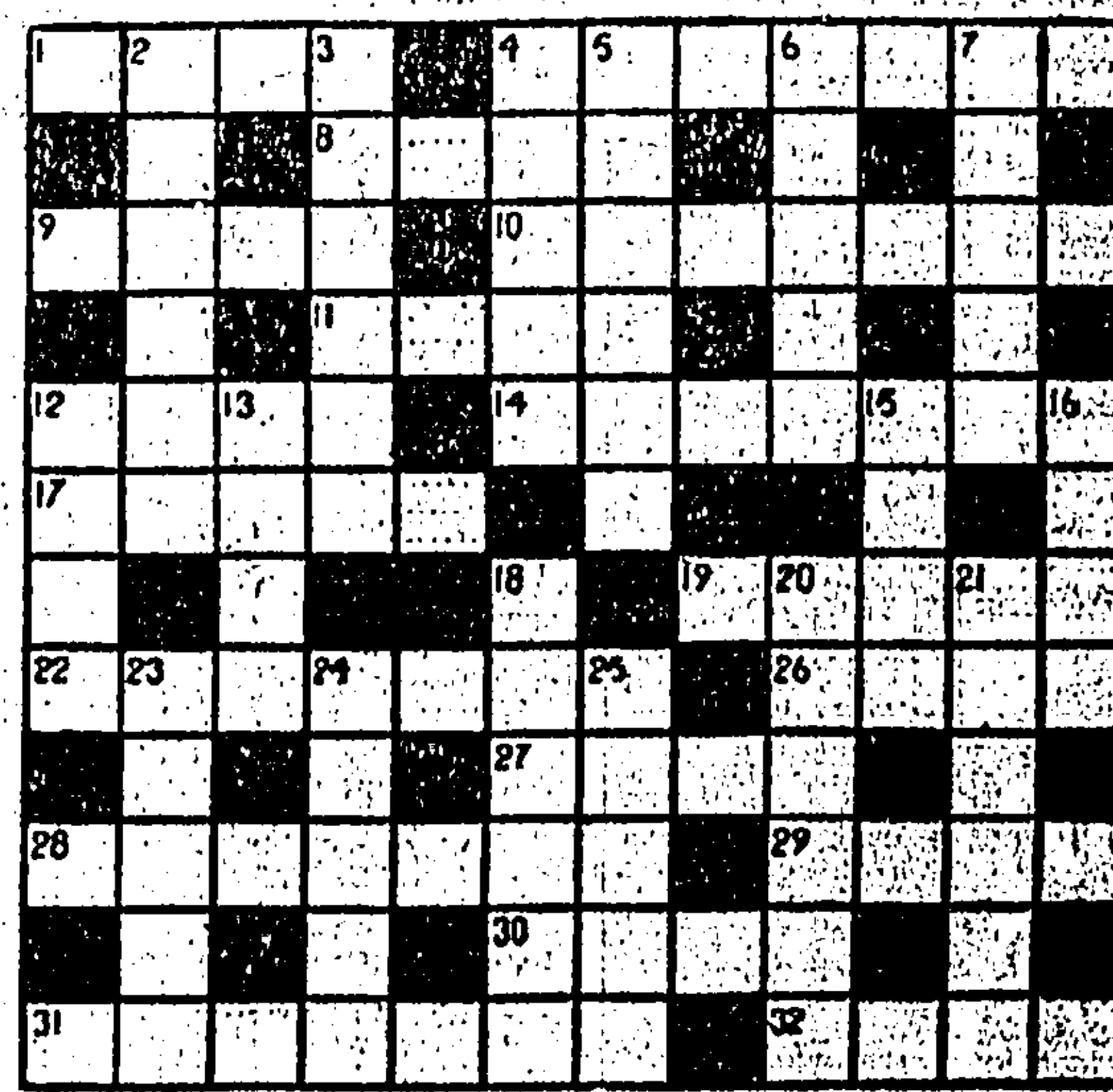
bidding, he most likely had only
a four-card diamond suit. That
being the case, East counted
South for two diamonds.
So far, so good. But then East,
deceiving that his side score two
diamond tricks, used the 8 for an
encouraging card. Still all right.
But, when West obeyed by lead-
ing the A-to the second trick, East
carelessly put on the 4. That was
a costly error. West thereupon
did the only thing he could after
seeing the high-low, led a third
diamond. South ruffed, cleared
trumps in two rounds and on the
clubs discarded his spades to
make the contract plus an extra
trick.

The 8 on the first trick was all
right, but East should have play-
ed the 10 on the second. The
low-high would have been virtu-
ally an irrevocable order to
switch. The barest glance at the
dummy would have called for a
spade lead, which would have
produced three tricks in the suit
and beaten the contract two.

Tomorrow's Problem
S Q 6 3
H 9 5 4
D 9 6 3 2
C 10 5 2
S 9 5
H 6 3 2
D 7
C Q J 9 8 7
S A J 7
H A K 10 8
D A K J 8
C 4

(Dealer: East. North-South vul-
nerable).
How would you play for 5-Dia-
monds on the South cards if West
leads his club tops?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

1 Stupor.
4 Salary.
8 Obligation.
9 Quiet.
10 Umpire.
11 Jolt.
12 Carry.
14 Absorb.
17 Originate.

Down

2 Speaker.
3 Acknow-
-ledge.
4 Condition.
5 Despot.
6 Earlier.
7 Requires.
12 Agreement.
13 Abundant.
16 Burden.

Saturday's Crossword

ACROSS—1 Healed, 5 Rouge, 8
Meter, 9 Retail, 10 Smart, 11
Tempo, 12 Soft, 13 Elder, 14
Rescue, 16 Credit, 20 Dream,
Term, 23 Verge, 25 Nomad, 28
Lacing, 27 Gores, 28 Gyves, 29
Tested.

DOWN—1 Horrored, 2 Ankle,
3 Emit, 4 Deleted, 5 Rapped,
Ormolu, 7 Spree, 14 Disgrace,
Rummaged, 16 Rarities, 27 Slip,
1st, 10 Ravage, 21 Rummy,
Ease.

LEE

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TODAY

MAJESTIC

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

FINAL, TODAY

IT'S THE BRAVE PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

A story of the lonesome cry in many women's hearts!



No Sad Songs For Me

MARGARET SULLAVAN • COREY LINDFORS

Produced by SUGGY KOLLER • Directed by RUDOLPH MATTE

ALSO: LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS: —
TRUMAN AND MacARTHUR MEET AT WAKE ISLAND

NEXT CHANGE AT THE



ONE WOMAN ON BOARD WITH A SHIPFUL OF KILLERS!



THE KILLERS

starring JON HALL

ADELE JERGENS • GEORGE REEVES

Noel Coward • Don C. Harvey • Mollie Wells

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

MAJESTIC

Dane CLARK • Gail RUSSELL

in **"MOONRISE"**

TOMORROW

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JAMES STEWART'S GREATEST PICTURE!

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LOOK EIGHTY YEARS TO FIND "REAL, FOOL-PROOF" WAY FOR PEACE!

BROADWAY

AIR-CONDITIONED



James STEWART

Nothing can change our love... neither the color of our skin nor time!

IF CATS COULD SING

JEFF CHANDLER • DEBRA PAGET

LARRY DAVES • JULIAN BLAUSTEIN

20

TECHNICOLOR

ADDED: NEW TECHNICOLOR CARTOON "IF CATS COULD SING" LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX MOVIE TONER

3. 1. HISTORIC MEETING OF PRES. TRUMAN & MACARTHUR. 2. TRUMAN'S INSPECTION TOUR OF WAKE ISLAND. 3. TRUMAN DECORATES MACARTHUR. 4. THE GIANT GUNS OF USS MISSOURI BLAST COASTAL STRONGHOLDS.

NO COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS AVAILABLE.

Peking gets increasingly impatient

Lake Success, October 28. The Chinese Communist Government today cabled the United Nations that it could "absolutely not tolerate" further flights of American aircraft over Chinese territory. It demanded immediate action by the Security Council.

The cable from Mr. Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government of China, said that American planes flew over Chinese territory on October 15, 16, 20 and 25.

The cable, addressed to the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, said: "This is what the Chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate. In the name of the Central People's Government, I demand that the Security Council immediately take effective measures to stop the criminal action of continuously invading Chinese territorial air by the military planes of the United States aggression forces in Korea; and to bring about the immediate withdrawal of the United States aggression forces in Korea so that the extending Korea of war may be put out."—Reuter.

Maltese Government defeated

Valletta, Malta, October 28. The Prime Minister, Enrico Mizzi, Nationalist minority Government was defeated on an adjournment motion this morning by 20 votes to 18 after Parliament had been sitting for 19 hours.

This outvoting of the Government was the second in 12.

Mr. Mizzi will see the Governor on Sunday to discuss the present political position. Observers believe that another election will be held before the year's end.

Parliament was hurriedly summoned yesterday for the passing of urgent measures, including a supplementary Works Extraordinary vote of £104,000 for the retention in Government employment of over 600 general labourers who faced dismissal next week. They will now be retained until the end of March, 1951.

—Associated Press.

ROME FASCISTS REMEMBER

Rome, October 28. A big balloon carrying a black flag and trailing Fascist emblems, was released in the great square in front of St. Peter's Basilica here today, the 28th anniversary of Mussolini's march on Rome.

It floated beside the great dome of St. Peter's before the wind carried it up the River Tiber. Armed police were standing by to deal with possible Fascist demonstrations—to celebrate its anniversary.—Reuter.

LAST YEAR'S FUNNIEST PICTURE WAS MY FRIEND IRMA...



THIS YEAR'S FUNNIEST IS My Friend Irma Goes West

starring JOHN LUND

CONRAD CALVERT • LYNN DUNN

DEAN MARTIN and LEWIS JERRY

with MARIE WILSON as IRMA

A HAL WALLIS PRODUCTION

Directed by HAL WALLIS

A Paramount Picture

Screenplay by CY HOTIARD and LEO FAYE LEVY

COMING TO THE

LEE AND LIBERTY

OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS IN UNITED STATES

Washington, October 28. "Off-year" elections on November 7 will give United States citizens a chance to pass judgment on the Truman Administration now nearing the halfway mark. "Off-year" elections are held in the middle of the President's term of office.

All 435 members of the House of Representatives and 36 Senators are to be elected, as well as governors in a number of States. Representatives serve for two years and Senators for six, with one-third of the membership of the Senate facing re-election every two years.

The number of Senate seats at issue this year was increased from the usual 32 by four vacancies resulting from death or resignation.

As always, the election is a contest between two major parties, Democrats and Republicans. Usually the army of newspapermen in Washington has a rather well-informed opinion of what the outcome of elections will be. Sometimes they are right, but President Truman, a Democrat, upset their calculations in 1948.

Two years earlier in a Congressional election, few of them expected Republicans to win control of Congress for their first, and brief, taste of power since Franklin D. Roosevelt came in.

This year, if there is to be a general opinion, it is slow in forming.

Before the war, the election campaign was developing chiefly on domestic issues.

Korea war

But, by the dark days of early August, Senators of both parties were agreeing that the elections were likely to be decided almost wholly on reaction to the Korean war and its multiplying problems at home.

Republican spokesmen were saying the Democrats could not "escape responsibility for the blunders that have led us into war." Democrats were replying that Republicans "fought every bill that has been presented to bolster the strength of our friends in the world."

More recently, the Republican National Chairman, Guy George Gabrielson, declared the Democrats were resorting to "the monstrous lie" in making such charges.

Typical of Democratic response Senator Herbert H. Lehman praises the Truman Administration's handling of the war as "really a miracle," and deplored "ruthless and loathsome attacks" on U.S. Far Eastern policy.

Mr. Lehman, who is running for re-election, followed Franklin D. Roosevelt as Governor of New York and later became head of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

There are signs now, however, that the accent may be moved, at least in part, to domestic issues if United Nations success in Korea continues.

Taft attacked

President Truman had called off a nation-wide speaking tour, but Senator Clinton D. Anderson of New Mexico, Democratic Vice-Chairman, thinks—the Chief Executive should change his mind "if the situation in Korea will stand for it." Mr. Anderson is not among those up for re-election this year.

In Ohio, Republican Senator Robert A. Taft, who has been contending that the Truman Administration's "blunders" invited the Korean Communist attack, has been shifting to domestic issues. Mr. Taft is being attacked with every force that labour can muster. He is one of the authors of the Taft-Hartley labour relations law. His opponents frequently denounce the law as a "slave-labour" act.

The Taft fight has brought record-breaking registrations in Ohio, but reports from the President's own State of Missouri where a Republican Senate seat is also at stake, say that there seems to be less than normal interest in this year.

A British spokesman at Bonn said last night that the British authorities were investigating reports that the 36-year-old flying rocket expert may have been kidnapped by the Russians after disappearing from his Goettingen home.—Reuter.

Pakistan's policy of neutrality

Detroit, October 28. The Pakistani Ambassador, M.A.H. Ispahani, told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce: "Pakistan is averse to aligning itself with any political blocs, Eastern or Western, and is proud of its own conception of democracy based on the principles of freedom, equality tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam."

"We believe such a concept is by itself a bulwark against any ideologies of an extreme type and if the lot of the common man can be improved by providing gainful legitimate employment and by assuring freedom from want, equality of opportunity, dignity of labour and more equitable distribution of wealth, we shall be able to steer clear of undesirable influences from outside."

Mr. Ispahani criticised India's refusal to observe the United Nations recommendations for Jammu and Kashmir. He said: "Further delay in settling this dispute would imperil the peace in Asia. The Jammu and Kashmir peoples were being deprived of their right to self-determination through the use of brute force."

"Failure of the Security Council to enforce its ruling is unworthy of the prestige of so august a body."—United Press.

WHITE SLAVERY CHARGES IN U.S.

New York, October 28. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said today that John Robert Howard, a tennis professional and former husband of the actress, Diana Barrymore, had been arrested on white slavery charges.

Howard, aged 27, was taken into custody in Laredo, Texas, last night soon after he had arrived from Mexico City, where he spent the last five months as a tennis instructor, the FBI said.

Mr. Edward Schmidt, head of the New York FBI Office, said that Howard met a young film extra in 1948 in Hollywood and induced her to travel with him to New York City.

He alleged that Howard set her up in an elaborate New York apartment and she turned over to him earnings of \$5,000 in a four-month period.

Howard's marriage to Miss Barrymore ended in divorce. Miss Barrymore recently married the actor, Robert Wiclox.—Reuter.

MASS BREAK BY PRISONERS

San Juan, Puerto Rico, October 28. The biggest prison break in Puerto Rico's history occurred on Saturday afternoon at the Presidio Insular Rio Piedras when between 80 and 150 criminals shot their way to freedom, killing two prison guards and wounding four other persons, including a woman who was visiting at the time of the break.

More than 300 police and agents were rushed to the Presidio, including a detachment of police from the Sixto Escobar Stadium where they were stationed for an afternoon baseball game. The break occurred about 1 p.m.

Some of the worst criminals on the island were reported to be among the escapees. They were heavily armed with weapons which were believed to have been smuggled in to them.—United Press.

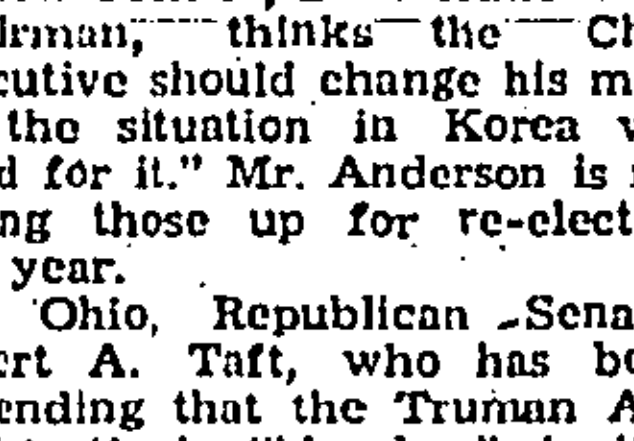
SEARCH WIDENS FOR MISSING ROCKET EXPERT

Goettingen, October 28. The Allied and German security net drew tighter over West Germany today in the search for Dr. Walter Zimmermann, described as a rocket and radar expert, who mysteriously disappeared here four weeks ago.

An American spokesman at Frankfurt today said that the American intelligence authorities would certainly co-operate with the British.

A British spokesman at Bonn said last night that the British authorities were investigating reports that the 36-year-old flying rocket expert may have been kidnapped by the Russians after disappearing from his Goettingen home.—Reuter.

COMING TO THE KING'S



THREE MURDERS BEHIND... 200 MILES TO GO...

Fred MacMURRAY

Claire TREVOR

Borderline

A MONTY Y. BROWN and WILLIAM A. SEITZ Production

Directed by MONTY Y. BROWN

Produced by WILLIAM A. SEITZ


A UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

See you at the

Kagie Ballroom,

Lanchukok Park

tonight!



LIBEL!

by EDWARD WOOLL

at the

CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE

on

THURSDAY 2nd Nov. 1950 at 9.00 pm

FRIDAY 3rd " " 7.30 pm

SATURDAY 4th " " 9.00 pm

Tickets \$6, \$3.50 and \$2.50 (Special prices for the Services)

Bookings at MOUTRIES

KOWLOON RESIDENTS

A special ferry will run from Police Pier, Kowloon, to the Theatre 35 mins. before each performance, returning after the show. Fare \$1 each way.

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LIBEL!

by EDWARD WOOLL

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John Ford and Henry C. Brown present

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The Strange Story of a Girl and a Gorilla

Starring TERRY MOORE • BOB JOHNSON

and LUCY MARSH • JAMES HANCOCK

Directed by JOHN FORD

Produced by JOHN FORD

DISTRIBUTED BY 20th Century Fox

MURRAY COOPER'S AMAZING ADVENTURE IN THE UNUSUAL

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but how
it holds!



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U.S. POLICY IN ASIA

Whether or not there will be a prolonged guerrilla campaign in Korea remains to be seen, but in any event an administration for the entire country will have to come into being very soon. America, as the principal bearer of the vast cost of rehabilitation, will certainly have a dominating voice in the early stages, as she still has in Japan.

From now on the attitude and methods of Washington will be watched with greater interest than ever by the peoples of Asia, many of whom have an entirely distorted idea of U.S. policy in this part of the world. This despite precise definition by President Truman, who again recently disclaimed on behalf of his country all aggressive ambitions, in contrast to the "new colonialism" of Russia.

U.S. action in Korea, he insisted, has been taken under the auspices of the United Nations, and seeks to defeat aggression, not to practice it. Her citizens have a deep sympathy with the people of Asia. They are moved by the spectacle of dire poverty which so many lands suffer from, and want to bring American progress to remove the ox-cart and the wooden plough.

Only the biased extremist could argue with this presentment. It is a fact that the United States has no territorial ambitions in Asia. It is a fact that the majority of Asiatics suffer from abject poverty which could be lessened by the use of Western techniques, especially in agriculture.

Where such need and such generosity co-exist, it would be deplorable if the malice of outsiders kept them apart. Yet of that there is real danger. In South East Asia suspicion has been persistently excited against West Europeans and Americans, first by the Japanese and later by the Russians, both of whom carried out propaganda to which no comparable answer was made by the West. And a peculiarity of suspicion is that its arrows stick, even when those who shot them have been discredited.

Thus the Japanese have earned unpopularity in almost every Asiatic country; no one can say a good word for them; yet the suspicions they injected still rankle. The same is true of the Russians. Outside China the Communists are everywhere small though fanatical bodies; but though what they say of themselves may not be believed, what they say against us is. So when they allege that the Americans attach "strings" to their offers, they easily obtain credence, because the very idea of disinterested action would never occur to their hearers.

Thus the American policy in Asia may not be an easy one to make succeed. One of the main difficulties is Japan. Washington has always aimed at the fostering of some strong embodiment of democracy in Asia. Originally China was designed for the part, but that was before Kuomintang corruption paved the way for Mao.

The tendency is now to build up Japan as a substitute, and there is no doubt she is giving a reasonable imitation of embracing democracy at the moment. It is most unlikely, however, that this goes deeper than the surface, or that the bellicose-

Naval defence co-operation in action

By **LIEUTENANT COMMANDER TREVOR BLORE**

An officer in the French Admiralty picks up a telephone and speaks to a Commander of Britain's Royal Navy in London: "Next Monday we have a cruiser sailing from Brest to Toulon. If any British ships are anywhere along the route, we might arrange a joint exercise. What about it?"

Everything is laid on quite informally. Or a Dutch naval officer may casually telephone Britain's Admiralty and say: "We've got a newly commissioned destroyer working up. How about sending her to join one of your flotillas for experience?"

Those are just two illustrations of the spirit today inspiring the navies of the North Atlantic Treaty nations. From the naval Chiefs of Staff, down through the naval representatives on the Standing Group in Washington and the Regional Planning Groups in Paris, London and Washington, to the men in the ships—all are fast learning to think together.

Such understanding, to be fostered and developed by the North Atlantic Council of Deputy Ministers in London, manifests itself through a variety of channels, but above all, through joint exercises which develop not only common tactical concepts, but provide that essential human contact between the officers and ratings of the respective fleets.

Practical understanding

In the Atlantic, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean and the Pacific, close collaboration has been maintained by the United Kingdom and United States navies since World War II, and, equally important, has been the practical development of understanding between the navies of Britain, France, Holland and Belgium under Western Union.

This was expressed by Britain's First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser, when he returned recently from visits to Norway, Denmark and Holland. Referring to the Atlantic Treaty he said: "We have done a great deal of planning, although we have only been in action eight months. We should all be very grateful to the Western Union countries which two years ago established the basis on which we are designing the North Atlantic plan."

"Exercise Verity" might well be described as setting the pattern for the development of seaward defence under the Treaty. It was last summer that a veritable armada from the navies of Britain, France, Holland and Belgium took part in this exercise, and, with the co-operation of Britain's Royal Air Force, practised all the evolutions of war from bombardment and convoy protecting to minesweeping and torpedo-boat attack. Belgian, United Kingdom, French and Dutch ships were closely intermingled, with admirals of the various nations giving orders to all in various phases of the exercise.

The moral

A commander who initiated the planning of "Verity" and saw it through to successful conclusion pointed the moral. "From the very outset of the planning there was perfect understanding and collaboration," he said. "At no point was there even a hint of friction over precedence or seniority. 'Verity' gave a small example of how dignified surrenders of sovereignty can be made by all for the benefit of all—an example which might serve for other fields of collaboration."

This "get-together" of the Western Union navies was repeated this year, though on a smaller scale, in "Exercise Activity", in which aircraft, both naval and RAF participated. While "Verity" was under the overall command of a United Kingdom Admiral, "Activity" was commanded by a Dutch Admiral and the plans were formulated by the Staff of the Royal Netherlands Navy in co-operation with British and French naval and air force officers.

"Exercise Activity" is only one aspect of the naval programme for this summer. Coastal forces of Britain's Royal Navy are to visit Norway, Denmark and Holland. A French destroyer and submarine are to take part in advanced anti-submarine exercises with the Royal Navy's Third Training Flotilla off the Scottish coast.

British, French and Dutch ships will participate in minelaying and minesweeping exercises off Brest directed by a French Flag Officer, and units of Britain's Home Fleet are to visit Scandinavian ports. Even this is only part of the programme leading

ty of the Japanese will disappear for decades.

Meanwhile, in every country which was overrun by the armies of Nippon, it is regarded with fear and hatred, and the suggestion of anything like a partnership between them and the Americans might for the latter prove a fatal handicap.

towards closer understanding for the picture of North Atlantic sea defence is not only confined to Western waters.

In recent months for example, there have been joint naval exercises in the Caribbean area in which United States, United Kingdom, Canadian and Dutch warships have participated to mutual advantage.

Much to be done

Another fortuitous link in this great defence partnership at sea has been the part Britain has been privileged to play in helping her friends in Europe to re-form their shattered fleets. For instance, was lent the light fleet carrier, *Colossus*, as long ago as 1940, and she also bought six frigates from Britain and many smaller craft.

The Warsaw rising

By **Ernest Reoch**

It is to the lasting credit of the Poles that almost alone among the occupied countries they never threw up a Quisling.

Instead, they battled on from the fall of Warsaw in 1939 until their heroic rising in August and September of 1944 when their revolt within the capital was finally crushed by the Germans.

The Russians, who looked on almost passively from the other side of the Vistula, watched the members of revolt being finally stamped out. Then, in their own good time they came to rule Poland by remote control and crushed any hope of freedom or independence.

This is the tragic episode that is covered by General T. Bor-Komorowski in *The Secret Army* (Gollancz.). He was the celebrated "General Bor" who rose to command the Polish Home Army and led it in the Warsaw rising which was aimed to confuse the Germans while the Russians, as Allies, entered the capital.

It had been calculated that this Underground Army might hold out for seven days; but, in fact,

NEHRU MAKES A BELATED DISCOVERY

New York, October 28. The Scripps-Howard newspapers said in an editorial today: "India's Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, seems to have made the belated discovery that there are no dividends but grief from a policy appeasing Communism."

"Alarmed by the report that Communist Chinese troops have invaded autonomous Tibet, which separates India from Red China, the Indian Government is reported to have instructed its delegation to the United Nations to make no further efforts to seat the Chinese Communists in the United Nations until the Tibetan situation has been clarified. Until now, it has been the Indian position that giving China's seat in the United Nations to the Reds would solve most of the problems in the Far East."

"This reported change in the Indian attitude would indicate that Mr. Nehru has been actuated solely by considerations of his national interest in espousing the cause of Red China. Apparently he had no fault to find with the Chinese Reds when they were charged with supporting the invasion of Korea or Ho Chi-minh's insurrection in Indo-China."

"But he seems to be viewing the Communist problem in a more realistic light now that the Reds have announced plans to move in as his next-door neighbour."—United Press.

Political crisis in Cambodia

Salon, October 28. The French Government has asked Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, to reconsider his announced intention to abdicate.

Observers believe that his statement, made three days ago, was the result of internal political difficulties, but do not believe that he will actually take the step. The difficulty stemmed from a conflict between ex-Premier Yem Sambour and the present Premier, Prince Monipong.

Yem Sambour and two other Ministers resigned from the Government in spite of the King's insistence that they stay. Yem Sambour has an important following among local chiefs which might cause embarrassment if he were pushed into a position of open opposition to the King and Government.—Associated Press.

Holland bought a light fleet carrier, the *Venerable*, from Britain in 1940, and has in her Navy many other smaller ships of United Kingdom origin. Belgium recently negotiated the purchase of six Algerine class minesweepers from Britain. Denmark in 1940 chartered three submarines and also bought two frigates and a corvette, while many of Norway's warships are of United Kingdom construction. All of which goes to promote better technical understanding between the men who sail and fight these ships.

There is still, however, a long way to go, and much has still to be done before the naval integration envisaged in the North Atlantic Treaty is achieved. The development so far is well summarised by Britain's Admiralty, in announcing the summer programme of naval visits and exercises, when it stated: "International naval collaboration on the scale visualised has never before been known in times of peace; it demonstrates the growing military effectiveness of Western Union, and provides experience of an order which would normally be out of the reach of almost all the participating nations."

Exploited

But the book does more than place on detailed record the Warsaw Rising. It was a factual study in underground operations by a nation cruelly placed between Germany and Russia, cruelly exploited by both, and just as determined to assert its independence.

Many Britons who spent the war years in captivity in Poland came to know, and admire, the incorruptible bravery of the Poles. It was, therefore, the more surprising to go home and find that the Poles in Britain by their deeds (or misdeeds) had alienated much sympathy. But that is another story.

For security reasons little has been said since the war about the liaison between Poland and London but General Bor refers repeatedly to the courier service to and from Poland. It is a disarming phrase covering exploits of the highest order in breaking out of a German-dominated Europe to reach Britain.

The exact details of this courier service presumably remain a secret, but it is a known fact that many British POWs were channelled to Britain by the Polish Underground, while others operated with the so-called Partisans either in Warsaw or in the woods and country districts.

De-luxe

Escapes from the Continent to Britain were fairly numerous, mostly after arduous journeys: the remarkable thing about the Polish Underground was that they put on almost a de-luxe service for many personally many British POWs who were more or less picked up at the camp gates and conducted back to Britain.

I assume that all this was part and parcel of General "Bor" Underground Army which, of course, owed allegiance to the Polish Government in London and dreaded occupation by the Russians.

He does not conceal his disappointment that greater supplies could not be flown from the West to support the rising. But finally, after a BBC code-signal, it was made known that a force of Flying Fortresses would arrive on September 18 between 11 a.m. and noon.

I was at that time in a camp near Torun on the Vistula a hundred miles or so from Warsaw and have every reason to remember these planes flying in for they were the first Allied planes we had seen for fully four years.

Inspiring

It was, as General "Bor" notes, a fine, sunny day with a cloudless sky. They swept majestically over our camp in the direction of Warsaw. It was an inspiring sight for us, it was much more so it must have been for the Poles defending Warsaw.

Alas! the containers fell mostly beyond the Home Army's lines and the author comments that if they had been dropped earlier the whole of Warsaw would have been taken by the Poles.

The book is written modestly but with an underlying resentment at the Russians' cynical attitude and a scarcely disguised disappointment that the Allies did not in the end ensure Poland's freedom and independence.

But the activities of the Underground Army give testimony to the Polish spirit and it is fair to believe that it survives even today.

Across Europe by taxi

By **Michael Manning**

A 30-year-old London taxi carrying three university students and a load of equipment, has reached Athens after crossing four frontiers and running for more than 2,500 miles. It retains only one of its original springs, but still has the same engine.

This achievement is due entirely to the courage of three friends who, from Trinity College, Cambridge, set out for Greece with a Henry Arthur Thomas grant—Peter N. Green, 26-year-old graduate, who is interested in classical research; Edward J. Kenney, 26, from Torquay, who is compiling a study on Ovid's "Art of Love"; and 21-year-old undergraduate John S. Cassels from Edinburgh, who says he is interested in getting his degree.

Having purchased the taxi in London for £45, they had it completely overhauled by a Cambridge mechanic, loaded it with canned food, tools, and baggage, then set off across Europe to see for themselves what they had learned about Ancient Greece.

"We looked like a colossal joke," said Peter Green. "Wherever we went, in France, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece, we had a hard time interpreting the epithets people addressed to us. Once an Italian boy doubled up laughing so hard when he saw us with the car, that he had to be carried away."

An Italian barber called the taxi an "18-century-vehicle", while a Greek shoe-black, not more than 10 years old, described it as "a horse".

Greek policemen at the Greek-Yugoslav frontier looked at them in amazement, for they had never seen a car like it before. In fact, so far as any Greek can remember, it was the first London taxi to cross the Northern frontiers of Greece.

In Yugoslavia the taxi was highly honoured. It was the first car to drive over the new Zagreb-Belgrade concrete highway on the day that it was officially opened by Marshal Tito.

The fact that the vehicle suffered a number of punctured tyres was unimportant, the Yugoslavs said. It was only due to the nails that dropped from the hoofs of famous horses which were using the road.

When they crossed the French frontier into Italy, the adventurers had a slight accident. Knowing nothing about the price of fuel in Italy (which, indeed, they found fairly expensive), they took the precaution of strapping two cans of French petrol on the hood of the car, but they had travelled only a few miles under a blazing sun along one of those magnificent Italian roads when one of the cans dropped off. The lid opened, and petrol poured out. They stopped the taxi and collected the can with what petrol remained in it, but as soon as they got aboard again they heard a "whoosh" behind them, and there was the highway on fire.

Three Italian policemen appeared, but, to the relief of the "tourists", who expected to be arrested, they began amiably explaining to a crowd of people how they thought the incident had happened.

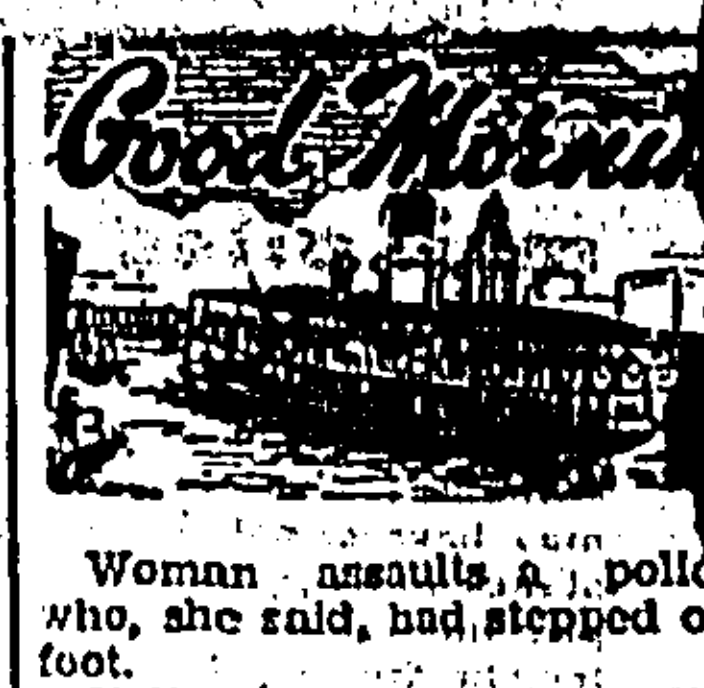
"They all looked at us," said Green, "as if anything could be expected from the crazy English." The trio spent only £70 in one month to reach Greece.

"Most of the money went for food and petrol," they said. "We tried to keep food down to a pound a day."

Now the friends are visiting all that is worth seeing in Greece. They will return to Athens and visit Delphi on the first stage of their way back.

They expect to be home this month—that is if the 30-year-old London taxi survives.

Good Morn



Woman assaults a police foot, she said, had stepped on foot.
Hell hath no fury like a woman's scorn.

This Hong Kong trade mission to the Philippines has been considerable one.

"Miss—as bridesmaid wore floor-length gown of organdy and carried a bouquet. Peterson, brother of the bride. Specially sent for the occasion."

Myrtle was explaining to a arrival last night that if a run over on one of our pedestrian crossings, it doesn't count.

"Hong Kong views. 'Pictorial in quality'. There could be no objection that."

Presumably one must standard, but this changing clocks strikes me as a backward move.

"Warmer cold war seen." Some Americans fear their distinct possibility that it be Baked Alaska.

When a girl discovers she the only pebble on the beach becomes a little boulder.

"Escaping from the Gestapo takes refuse with the family charcoal burner." Rubbish!

My love for you is like the Mighty, turbulent and free. You are my soul, my all, my life!

My—scram! you wench. Here comes my wife!

Myrtle thinks Tasmania crazy stuff that Russian agency puts out.

"As a rule, professional b are very small caterers." Most of them live on scraps.

Titanium: A type of rust affects iron curtains.

"Wolfe, Clem, as long Uncle Sam's there we've got hope and charity."

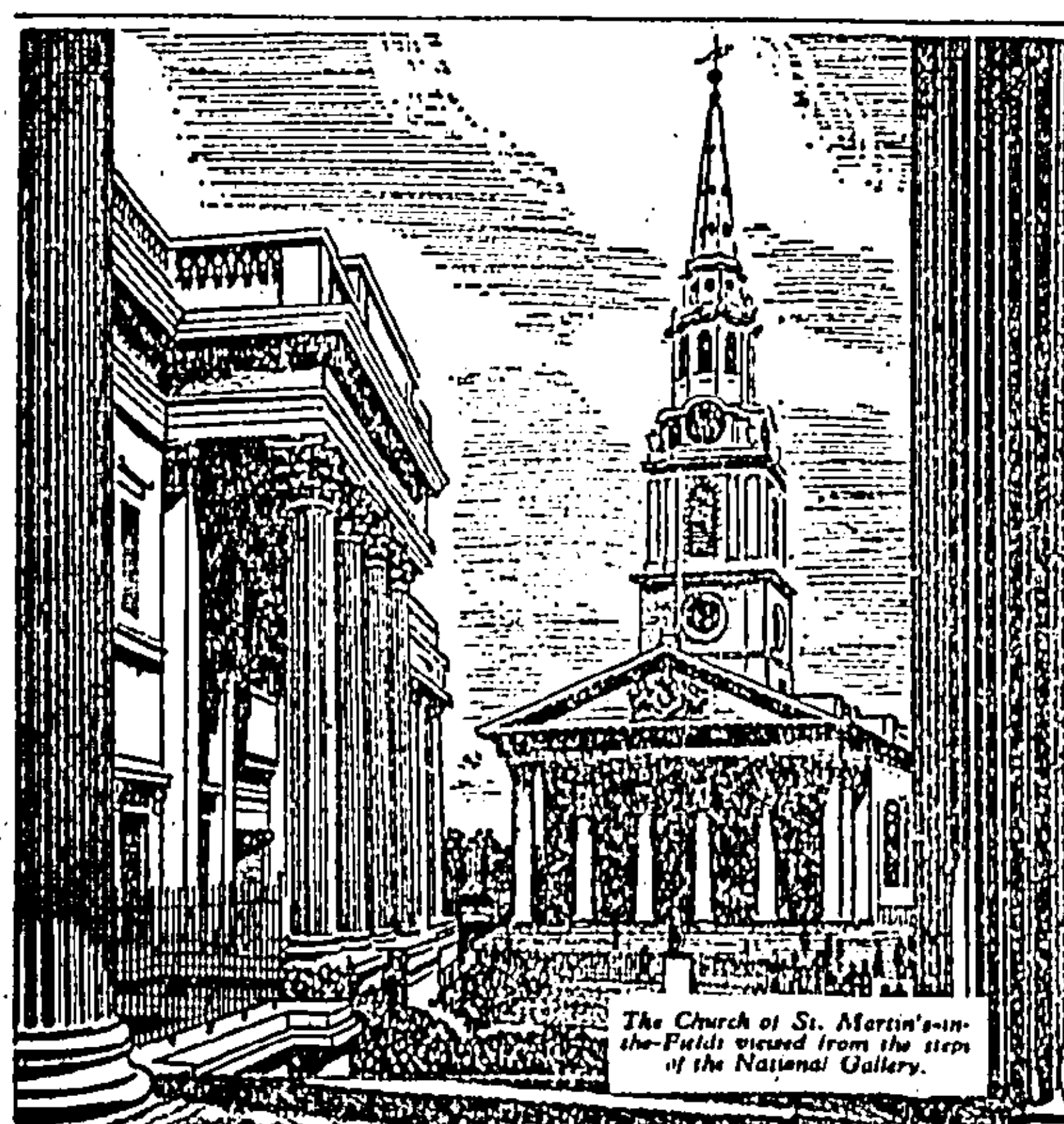
"Best I've tasted, my boy."

"Sir—it ought to be—it's made with White Satin."

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The Christmas mail piles up in UK

London, October 28. British Overseas Airways may have to call in chartered planes to help move a 21-day pile-up of Christmas air-freight for the Far East and Persian Gulf.

A spokesman for the nationalised airline said today that delays are to be expected at this time of year. BOAC hopes to clear up the 21-day accumulation of cargo by putting on extra planes or calling on charter firms, he added.—Associated Press.

IKE READY TO ASSUME NEW POST

Washington, October 28. General Dwight Eisenhower assured President Truman today that he would take any assignment in uniform which was given him.

General Eisenhower, following a 45-minute conference with President Truman, would not say definitely, however, whether he had been proposed as Supreme Commander of the 12-nation Atlantic military force being organized for Western Europe.

The military chiefs of the Treaty Powers have formally recommended the appointment of a Supreme Commander and General Eisenhower was believed to be the man.

After his conference with President Truman, General Eisenhower told reporters, "I have not the news you hope for. I had a talk with the President, but we only explored general conditions and ideas. No definite decisions were made. I repeat again, as I should not have to, that I am member of the Army and always ready to do anything I am asked to. Any assignment given me I will do to the best of my ability, no matter what it is."

Atlantic Pact defence ministers indicated tonight that they had agreed on a blueprint for Western Europe's defences with General Eisenhower as the Supreme Commander.

In a short communique issued at the close of an eight-hour session, the Pact's Defence Committee said it had completed the first half of its agenda.

The master defence plan and the choice of a Supreme Commander were the first items on the agenda.

The other major question to be settled by the 12-nation committee was the possible rearmament of German troops for use in the defence of Western Europe.

The Committee adjourned at 6 p.m. until Monday morning when it will give further consideration to many items coming to its attention.

The Committee opened the meeting—its fourth—at 10 a.m. The short communique said the Committee was required at this session to draw up a master plan for the security of the North Atlantic area.—Reuter and United Press.

ARAKAN TOWN RE-OCCUPIED

Rangoon, October 28. Burmese Government forces today reoccupied the insurgent-held town of Sandoway, headquarters of the Sandoway district in Arakan, and also the strategic town of Taungup.

The recapture of these two important towns in Arakan, flanking the Bay of Bengal, practically clears the Arakan coastal strip of insurgents who have fled to the hills. Government troops seized a runboat, important documents and ammunition.—Reuter.

Explorers find a queer new world

Adelaide, October 28. A party of explorers has returned here after seven days in a strange new world—a remote area of the "outback" where a vast inland sea has suddenly replaced a barren desert.

The explorers told a remarkable story of spray-capped breakers and tides surging 21 metres above what was a few months ago 10,000 square kilometres of salt-cracked sterility, lying 12 metres below sea level in central Australia.

Lake Eyre—the new inland sea—had appeared for the first time in living memory after heavy floods. The lake was already "bounded" by luxuriant vegetation and gulls and terns were wheeling overhead, the explorers said.

Thousands of rabbits scuttled through low-grown shrub and a plague of grasshoppers ravaged much pasture and young trees.

On an island in the lake the explorers found a strange snake, they brought it back to Adelaide, where scientists said: "It is al-

SHADOW OVER THE ROOFTOP OF WORLD

Tibet looks to defences

London, October 28. There is a shadow over the world's rooftop in Tibet today. The Indian Government has received official confirmation from Peking, capital of Communist China, that Red armies have been ordered to march on Tibet.

The order put the clock back more than centuries—to 1720 when China installed the seventh Dalai Lama and ever since has sought ascendancy over the secret land of prayer.

Today, the 14th Dalai Lama, a 16-year-old boy is looking anxiously towards China in the North and North East and hopefully towards India in the South. His 73-year-old guide and mentor, Takdag Pandit Hothokthu, Regent of Tibet, is looking at their own hard, desolate land and taking stock of its defences.

Hellcats reach Saigon

Saigon, October 28. The French aircraft carrier Dixmude steamed up the Saigon river today, carrying 40 American-built Hellcat fighters for use against the Vietnamese forces in Northern Tonkin.

The carrier also brought many tons of bombs, ammunition and spare parts. French sources said this was the first consignment of American military aid.

M. Jean Letourneau, French Minister to the Associated States of Indo-China, flew back to Saigon today from a three-day visit to Laos and Cambodia, the neighbouring States of Vietnam.

He was expected to fly to Central Vietnam tomorrow and return to the Tonkin delta for a further survey of the military situation.

During his visit to the Cambodian capital of Phnompenh, M. Letourneau had a two and a half hours private audience with the States 28-year-old King, Norodom Sihanouk.

The King was reported to have asked for French technicians for public works and communications instead of French civil administrators.

A stalemate still exists between King Sihanouk and some Cambodian political parties over whether there should be elections.

Because of the present Indo-China trouble, the King is believed to favour the nomination of Assembly members instead of their election.—Reuter.

British food for Yugoslavs

London, October 28. Britain has agreed to send food to Yugoslavia to help Marshal Tito's anti-Communist regime in its desperate fight against starvation this winter.

An announcement on the amount of food and the method of payment, probably will be made in the next few days.

The move proceeded a decision on the Yugoslav request for a £20,000,000 long-term loan for industrial development. Marshal Tito's Government asked for an industrial loan at the same it requested agricultural aid.

The food supplies to be sent shortly will include grain and a range of other foodstuffs most urgently needed by Yugoslavia.

Canada may assist with wheat which together with United States aid will probably avert a famine in Yugoslavia this winter.—United Press.

The aging Regent, known to Tibetans as the "precious great sage," is counting on the world's highest mountains and the almost torrential rivers which guard Tibet and on his armies of 8,000 regulars and 12,000 militia. They are tough fighters, all hardy tribesmen well suited for guerrilla warfare. But the Regent has not indicated definitely yet whether he intends to resist the Red advance or bow to the inevitable.

His emissaries in India, who have unsuccessfully sought a peaceful approach to the Chinese Reds, are at present awaiting his further instructions and, meanwhile, at Lake Success there were indications that the United Nations may rally to India's peace in supporting Tibet's independence.

With this reassurance, the great sage may decide to put his armies on a defensive war footing against the Communist threats and rally the entire strength of his swarthy fur-capped warriors.

If war does come to Tibet and there are not sufficient firearms to round the fighting tribesmen will use swords and spears. If the men get killed, Tibetan women will fight in their place.

Force of 200,000. Sir Basil Gould, Britain's foreign representative in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, said the women

"know nothing of subjection or of exaltation of womanhood and often take a considerable part in the country's affairs."

Sir Basil estimated that a recruiting call among Tibet's 3,000,000 population could muster 200,000 rough-riding fighters of both sexes with daggers in their bandoliers.

They are resistant to extreme cold and are familiar with the mountain passes in which they will defend their land.

Sir Basil said "I have never seen an under-nourished Tibetan. They are very tough."

The world will hear of new military titles if war does come to Shangri-la. There is the chupon, non-commissioned officer who leads 10 men and the gyakpon, who commands 125 soldiers.

Ancient guns

They will be armed with 30-year-old mountain guns and a few modern Brens with which to pit their strength against the "Chinese Liberation forces" American-made mountain howitzers and rifles.

Their victuals will be barley and flour, washed down with countless cups of tea laced with rancid yak butter, barley and, according to Sir Basil, a "great deal of spirit."

The decision to stand and fight will be made by the Regent in consultation with the Cabinet.—United Press.

Missing atomic scientist was afraid to return

London, October 28. The missing atom scientist, Professor Bruno Pontecorvo, was afraid to return to Britain after a mystery encounter with two unknown men, the "Daily Herald" said today.

The "Herald", organ of the reigning Labour Party in Britain, said the two mystery men—a Czech and an Italian—met Dr. Pontecorvo in a holiday camp near Lake Como in August.

Reports of the mystery meeting have been put before atom investigators probing the Professor's disappearance the paper today.

For several days, British investigators, US G-men and French atom men have been weighing the Pontecorvo case at Harwell, Britain's big atom plant in the Berkshire Downs.

The "Herald" story—upon which investigation officials refused to comment—said Dr. Pontecorvo told his blonde wife, Marianna, after the Lake Como meeting: "I dare not go back. I should be sent to prison if I did."

After protesting, his wife agreed to accompany him to Helsinki—and beyond, the "Herald" said.

The paper claimed the plane fares from home to Stockholm and Helsinki were paid by the Professor's wife with money given him by the two mystery men.—Associated Press.

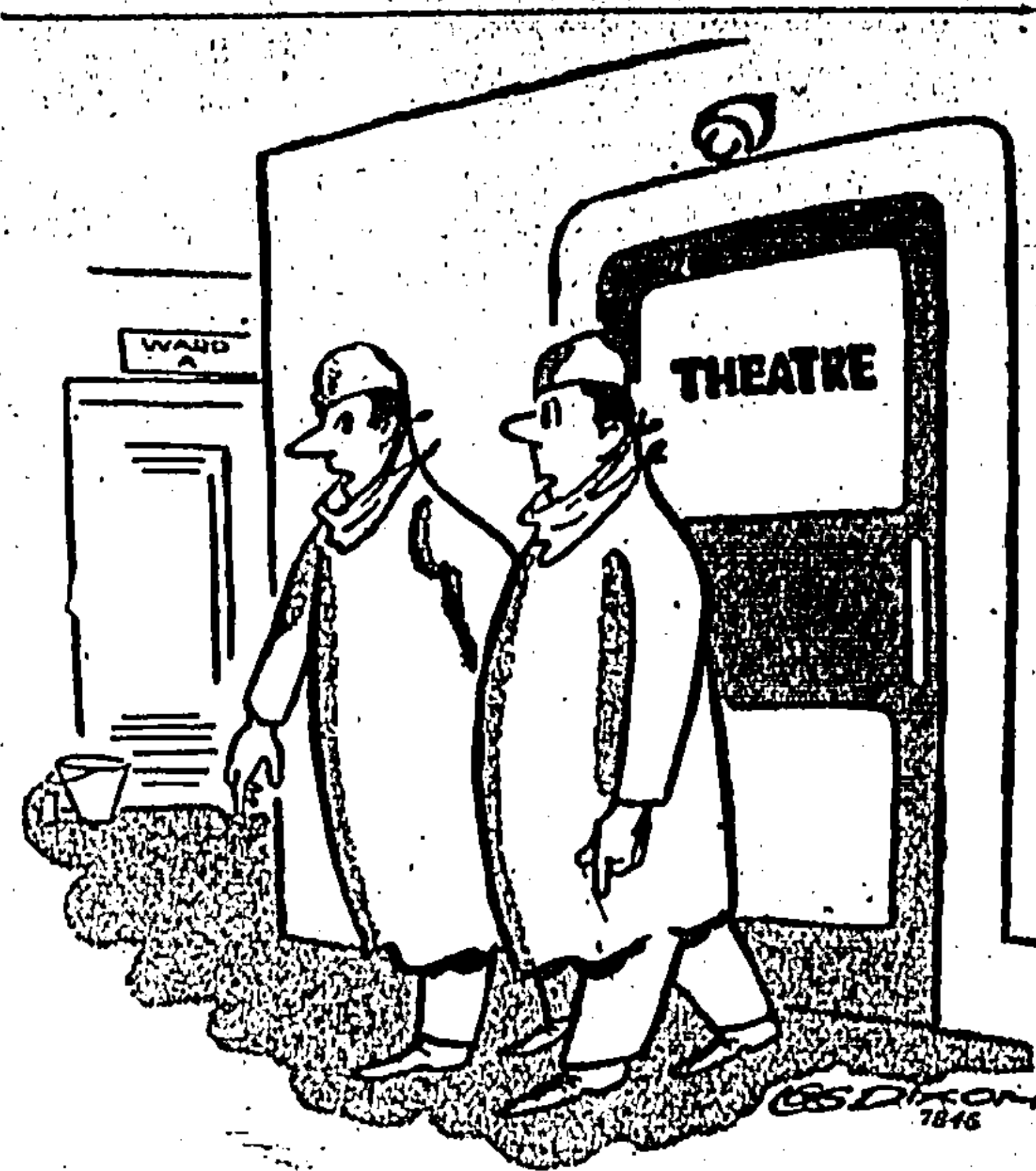
Theseus gets pat on back

Tokyo, October 28. Rear-Admiral W. G. Andrews, who commands the British Commonwealth Fleet in Korean waters, congratulated the British aircraft carrier Theseus today for strikes against North Korean military targets.

His message said, "I have been most impressed by the sustained and effective air effort that you have provided in these last two weeks' operations."

"It was clearly the result of much and intelligent work in the air, on deck, and below decks. Well done."

Only casualty was a Sea Fury pilot, Lieutenant S. Leonard, O. Chester, who was shot down but rescued.—Associated Press.



DECISIVE SUPERIORITY OF RED ARMY

London, October 28. The latest combined figures on Russia's armed might showed more clearly than ever that the Western powers will be no match for the Soviet armies for two or three years.

The West has in the making grandiose plans for a European army, but the fact is Russia already has an army, navy and aid force vastly superior to the combined might of the West.

Important defence talks are under way in Washington. But there may be much argument still over whether to use German troops—and when and how. The years 1952 and 1953 still are the target dates for the West to acquire a strong military position.

The French Defence Minister, Jules Moch, gave the latest information about Russian arms before leaving Paris for Washington. Added to that are the data recently disclosed by the British Defence Secretary, Emmanuel Shinwell, and the Conservative leader, Mr. Winston Churchill.

On the basis of this information the Soviet military picture looks like this:

(1) More than 4,000,000 men are actually under arms in the army, navy, air force and internal police.

(2) An unknown number of atomic bombs—although President Truman said he has information only of one atomic explosion—plus probably advanced rocket and guided missile equipment.

Latest jets

(3) Army—2,900,000 men and double that number immediately on mobilisation.

(4) Air force—700,000 men with at least 19,000 military aircraft which include the latest jet bombers and fighters.

(5) Navy—considerable naval forces, with emphasis upon a strong submarine force. It is estimated that Russia has at least 360 submarines, more than half of very modern design and ocean-going.

(6) Tanks—an estimated 25,000. The Russians are famous for their tank design. American Congressional sources estimated, Russian tank strength at 40,000, or seven times that of the United States.

Against this, the Western powers could probably not muster more than 12 divisions in Europe today, and some would not be of

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UNIFIED COMMAND FOR ALLIES IN GERMANY

Frankfurt, October 28. Plans for a single high command for all the Allied forces in West Germany are nearly complete, French military sources told Reuter here today.

It would probably be formally set up within the next few months.

American army authorities would not confirm or deny the report but an officer of the British Rhine Army headquarters said a unified high command was likely to be discussed by the Atlantic Pact defence ministers meeting in Washington today.

It had not yet got down to the Rhine Army level, he said.—Reuter.

TURKISH ENVOY SEES BEVIN

London, October 28. The Turkish Ambassador, Cevat Arsalan, today visited the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, prior to his departure for Turkey on leave.—Associated Press.



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NOTICE TO MEMBERS
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There are eight races, the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.
and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m.
Through Tickets (8 Races—\$16) may be obtained at the
Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Telephone House,
also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race.
To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House,
non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the
Club's Branch Offices at—
5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE
Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies
MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the
Meeting.
NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO
THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.
Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or
Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the
Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax,
for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the
written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be
responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment
of all chits etc.
Badges admitting to Members Enclosure will NOT be on sale
at the RACE COURSE.
The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will
close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The
Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are
situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.
A limited number of tickets may be obtainable at the Club
House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy
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NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S
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PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 including
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Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who
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HELP FOR TITO AROUSSES STORM

Washington, October 28.
A Republican Senator, Mr. Owen Brewster, has ac-
cused the Administration of "bonding the
law" in approving a \$2,000,000 Export-Im-
port Bank loan to enable Yugoslavia to buy
food.
The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, an-
nounced earlier this week that Marshal Tito's
Government had been authorised to use \$2,-
000,000 of a previously approved \$14,000,-
000 loan to buy food because of a drought
in Yugoslavia.

The original loan was for the
purchase of machinery.
Bonding the law to aid Tito
through a forced construction of
the Export-Import loan ap-
proportion is a very dubious pro-
cedure," said Mr. Brewster, Chair-
man of the Republican Sena-
torial Campaign Committee, last
night.

President Truman called a
conference of Cabinet chiefs and
Federal Finance officers yester-
day to discuss how help could
best be extended to the drought
stricken Balkan nation.

High officials here fear that a
food shortage following the
drought might result in an upset
of the Tito Government and its
replacement with what they call
"a true Soviet puppet State."

One of the big questions is
whether additional legislation
will be needed before the sup-
plies can be shipped in the de-
sired quantities. The aid al-
ready authorised is only a frac-
tion of the \$10,000,000 worth of
help sought by Tito's Govern-
ment.

The President's Press secretary,
Mr. Charles G. Ross, told rep-
orters that the United States Gov-
ernment obviously desired to help
Yugoslavia. Suggestions to date
have included the use of Mar-
shall Plan funds, the shipment
of American farm surplus, the
use of unallocated military aid
funds and, possibly, further loans
by the Export-Import Bank.

Big contrast
Mr. Brewster said in a state-
ment to the Press that the Ad-
ministration's "anxiety to streng-
then the Tito regime in Yugo-
slavia without Congressional au-
thorisation of any character is
in startling contrast to the re-
fusal of the Administration to
grant any aid to Spain in spite
of the overwhelming vote of Con-
gress."

Congress provided for a \$62,-
500,000 loan to Franco Spain in
voting funds for the European
Recovery Programme, but Presi-
dent Truman later said that he
did not feel bound to make it.

Mr. Brewster said that
Yugoslavia was ruled by an
admitted Communist regime
while "in Spain there is the one
regime in the world that has
been able to eliminate the Com-
munist menace and influence."

On his return from Europe
early this month, Mr. Brewster
said in an interview that "Tito is
tottering" as a result of the
drought and Russian pressure.

**U.S. lawyer may
defend Seagrave**
Denver, Colorado, October 28.
A New York attorney was re-
ported today to be ready to go to
the aid of Dr. Gordon Seagrave,
famous surgeon, who is on trial
in a Burma court on a charge of
treason.

Mr. C. R. Gordon, editor of the
Ex-CBI Roundup, a national
magazine published in Denver,
reported that the volunteer was
John L. Gussak, a colonel in the
U.S. Army in India during the
last war.

Mr. Gordon said the attorney
knew Dr. Seagrave personally.
He looks like the answer," Mr.
Gordon said. "The only trouble
is that so far I have had no reply
to my letter to the Secretary of
State, Mr. Acheson, asking whether
the China-Burma-India
veterans cannot hire an attorney
to defend Dr. Seagrave."

"Our information is that a
Burmes attorney has been re-
tained but we fear he may not be
a competent man. Also, he may
be intimidated. We would like to
see Colonel Gussak start as soon
as Mr. Acheson gives permission."
—Reuter.

**BIHAR RELIEF
MEASURES**
Patna, October 28.
The Government of Bihar State,
whose 40 million population is
threatened with famine following
a six-week drought, has granted
13,300,000 rupees for relief
measures, including loans to farmers.
The last time that relief was
granted on such a scale was after
the great Bihar earthquake in
1934. Bihar is India's most im-
portant industrial State. —Reuter.

Rediffusion
A.M.
7.00—Up With The Sun.
7.30—Morning Clock.
7.45—Morning Variety.
8.00—News & Weather Forecast.
8.15—Random Rhythm.
8.30—Breakfast Session.
9.00—Morning Music.
9.15—A programme for Women.
9.30—Relay—MUC—Manila.
10.00—News—Relay—Armed Forces Radio
Service.
10.15—Relay—M.U.C.—Manila.
11.30—Make Believe Ballroom.
P.M.
12.00—BBC, Stock Exchange.
12.15—Tune Time.
12.30—Hand Call.
1.00—Piano.
1.15—News.
1.30—Orch. Concert.
2.00—Afternoon Musical.
2.30—Today's Choice.
3.15—Ellin Bryant and His Wildcats.
4.30—Vocally Yours.
5.00—Music Makers.
5.15—Harmony Hall.
5.30—Children's Corner.
5.45—Radio Headlines.
6.00—Request Programme.
6.30—The Jumpin' Jacks.
6.45—Do You Remember?
7.00—B.B.C. News.
7.15—Local News.
7.30—Candlelight and Silver.
8.00—Songs from the Film.
8.15—Concert Miniature.
8.30—Music by Torch.
9.00—B.B.C. News.
9.15—Local News.
9.30—Merry Merry Go Round.
9.45—Crazy Gals.
10.00—Carol Gibbons and His Orch.
10.15—Silly and Saddle.
10.30—Make Believe Ballroom.
11.00—Music of Manhattan.
11.30—A Date with Dreamland.
12.00—Close Down.

The Commerce Department
alerted all its agents through-
out the country to halt any
further exports of strategic
material. The Government is
prepared to put petroleum on
its "positive list." Until now
it has been exportable without
a licence.
The Commerce Department
acted after receiving an urgent
request from Senate investiga-
tors to halt the shipment which
was loaded at an East Coast port.
Chairman Herbert O'Connor
(Democrat) of the Senate Com-
merce Sub-committee investigat-
ing shipments to Red China gave
the name of the ship and the
description of its cargo to cus-
toms officials. He did not make
the ship's name public.
Senator O'Connor said he re-
ceived assurances from the Com-
merce Department that the ves-
sel will not sail with its cargo
for China.
At the same time, Senator
O'Connor asked the Department

PETROLEUM SHIPMENT FOR CHINA STOPPED

Washington, October 28.
The Commerce Department today stopped an
American merchant ship from sailing with
53,000 gallons of petroleum for Communist
China.
The ship owners had listed the petroleum product
as usable only "for medicinal purposes." But
Government officials said the petroleum can
be used as lubricating oil for industrial or
military machines.

The Commerce Department
checked the cargo of petroleum
loaded at Philadelphia aboard the
New York Inland Line's Flying
Cloud. They refused to
identify the vessel as the one
named by the Senate investiga-
tors.
Chairman O'Connor said the
Senate investigators became sus-
picious of the shipment of petro-
leum when they learned that it
all came from the same producer
and was to be shipped to the
same buyer. The huge quantity
of "medicinal" product also
aroused their suspicions. —United
Press.

to halt another shipment of
300,000 pounds of galvanised
steel pipe now being loaded at
another East Coast port for de-
livery to Communist China.
Senator O'Connor said the ship
loading petroleum picked up 10,-
000 gallons of product at Balti-
more, another 10,000 gallons at
Philadelphia and was preparing
to pick up the remainder at New
York.
Customs officials on Friday
checked the cargo of petroleum
loaded at Philadelphia aboard the
New York Inland Line's Flying
Cloud. They refused to
identify the vessel as the one
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same buyer. The huge quantity
of "medicinal" product also
aroused their suspicions. —United
Press.

Korea only part of conflict

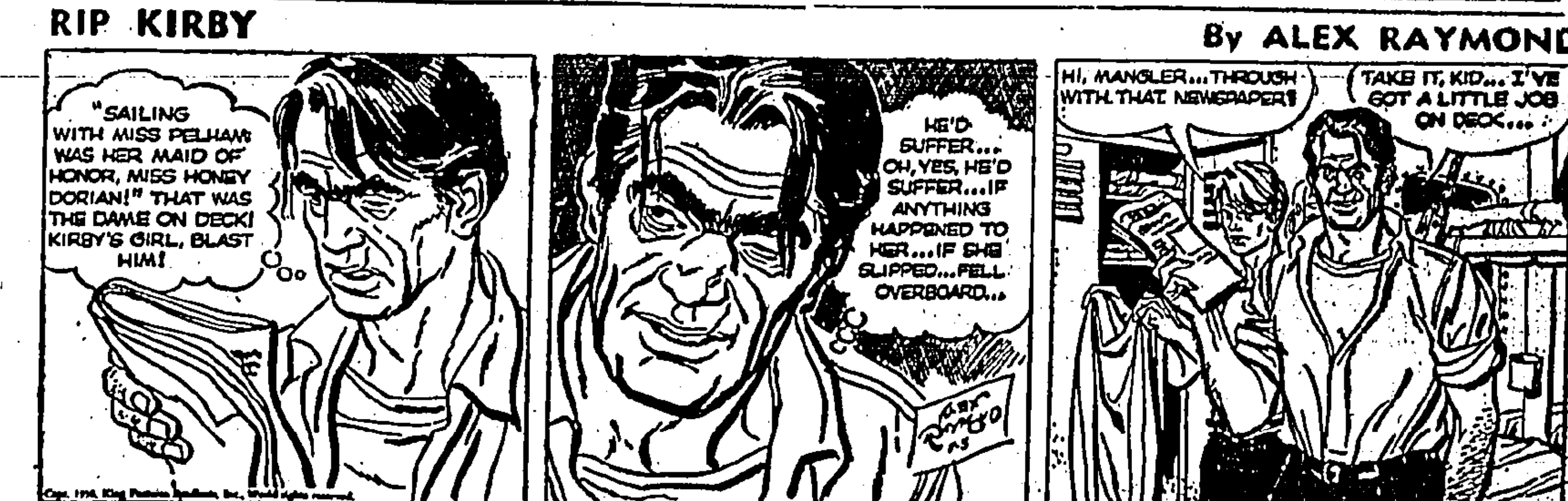
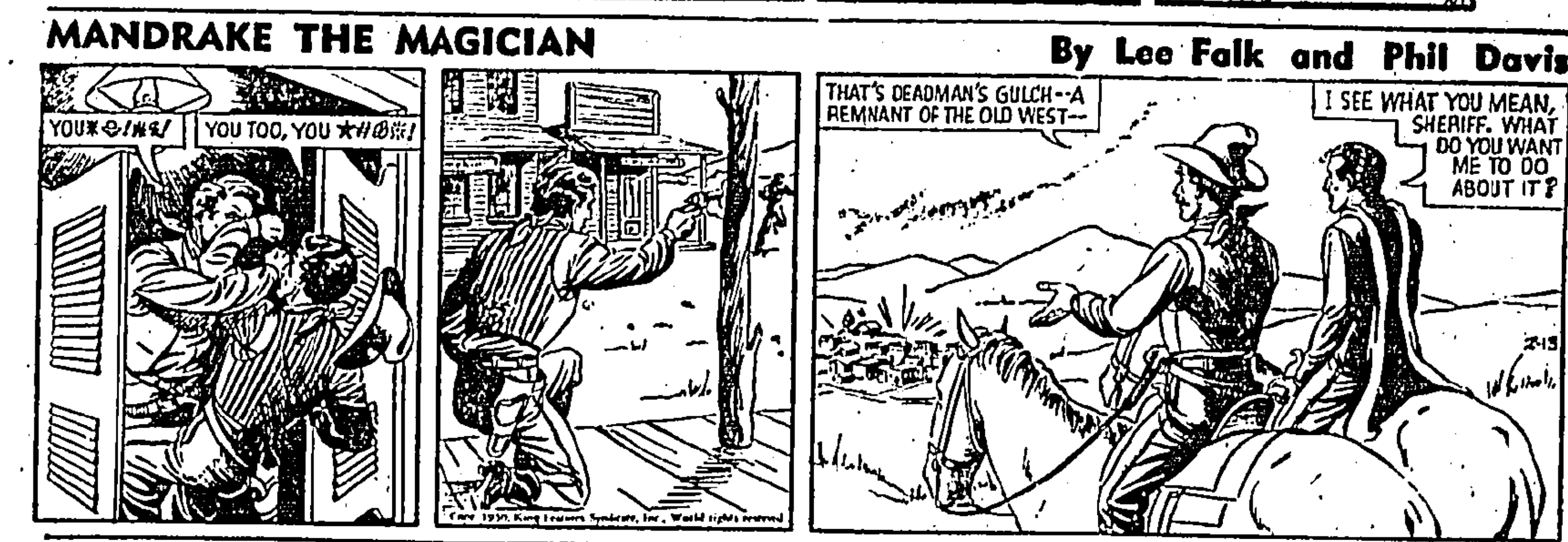
London, October 28.
Mr. Anthony Eden, deputy
leader of the Conservative Party,
said here tonight that the Korean
conflict was only a small sector
though a bloody one of a world-
wide conflict.

In a Party political broadcast
he declared "This conflict stretch-
es through Malaya, where our
people have long been at strain
fighting armed insurrection, to
Indo-China where the French
and their allies recently suffered
a grievous setback, through the
Middle East and the Balkans to
Germany."

It was a real gain that the ag-
gressor had been stopped dead in
his tracks in Korea, Mr. Eden
continued.

The two British battalions there
had conducted themselves gallan-
tly as had the Royal Navy.

"But," he added, "as you know
our contribution on land is not
a very large one when we con-
sider that our defence expendi-
ture is and has been for the last
five years the highest ever
known in this country in time of
peace." —Reuter.



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS TO
Tientsin 4 p.m. 20th Oct.
Singapore & Penang 5 p.m. 29th Oct.
Keelung 5 p.m. 30th Oct.
Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe 10 a.m. 30th Oct.
Singapore & Penang 10 a.m. 1st Nov.
Tientsin 5 p.m. 6th Nov.
Singapore, Djakarta, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya & Macassar 3 p.m. 17th Nov.
Sails from Custodian Wharf
ARRIVALS FROM
Kobe 7 a.m. 30th Oct.
Indonesia & Bantam 1st Nov.
Bangkok 2nd Nov.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS TO
Sydney & Melbourne 3 p.m. 4th Nov.
Japan 11th Nov.
ARRIVALS FROM
Australia & Manila 7th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE
Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Port Said
London, Holland & Hamburg 30th Oct.
Liverpool & Glasgow via Manila 7th Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow 8th Nov.
Dublin & Liverpool 25th Nov.
Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg 29th Nov.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Rotterdam. Arrives H.K.
GAPENOR 21st Sept. 30th Oct.
CHISES 28th Sept. 2nd Nov.
EAS 4th Oct. 8th Nov.
OCCLUS 13th Oct. 15th Nov.
MEDON 21st Oct. 24th Nov.
SES 20th Oct. 2nd Dec.
LOPS 4th Nov. 9th Dec.
SEUS 13th Nov. 17th Nov.
LOCHUS 21st Nov. 26th Dec.
G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

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LA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS
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NAN 23rd Nov.
to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, via JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL and KINGSTON
ALICIA 21st Nov.
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NEW FAST CARGO SHIPS
ARRIVALS FROM ATLANTA
PIONEER TIDE Oct. 31
PIONEER SEA Dec. 5
PIONEER WAVE Dec. 23
SAILING TO MANILA
PIONEER TIDE via San Fernando Nov. 1
PIONEER WAVE via Yokohama Kobe & Takubaru Dec. 24
SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA via JAPAN & PANAMA CANAL
PIONEER MAIL Arr. Oct. 29 Sails Oct. 30
PIONEER SEA Arr. Nov. 2 Sails Nov. 4
PIONEER TIDE Arr. Nov. 12 Sails Nov. 14
PIONEER WAVE Arr. Dec. 5 Sails Dec. 7
For rates, special information call
UNITED STATES LINE S
Queen's Bldg. COMPANY Tel. 28196.
The above are the principal parts of the line and are subject to change without notice. For further information see the Company's Office.

U.S. OFFERS HELP TO PHILIPPINES --ON CONDITIONS
Washington, October 28.
President Truman has called on President Quirino of the Philippines to make sweeping reforms in his administration as a condition of receiving American economic aid.
A report made to President Truman by an American survey group recommended a five-year aid programme which would cost \$250,000,000.
The programme was based on Filipino self-help with tight United States supervision over the spending of the money. Steep tax increases were urged to boost revenues by 60 per cent to balance outgoings.
The report, which came four years and three months after the Philippines had gained its independence from the United States, charged widespread inefficiency and corruption in the Government service.
The situation was being exploited, the report added, by the Communist-led Hukbalahap guerrilla movement. Leaders in agriculture and business, it was said, had not been aware of their responsibility to improve the economic position of the lower income group and the public lacked confidence that the Government would act firmly to protect the interests of all the people.
Production must be increased to raise wage levels and to open new opportunities for work.
Blunt accusation
The economic aid recommended would cost \$250,000,000. The report was submitted to President Truman by a special survey mission headed by Mr. Daniel W. Bell, former Under-Secretary to the United States Treasury, for which the mission recently investigated the economy of the Philippines.
The committee, on the basis of a two month survey, said bluntly that the Philippine Government had failed to deal effectively with its post war problems.
The report was published today both here and in Manila, the Philippines capital. Officials in Washington said there had already been a firm edge of co-operation from the Philippines Government.
President Quirino had asked for the survey, noting that the United States and the Philippines had been the closest of friends for over half a century.
President Truman said: "Our relations have been marked by a spirit of straight-forwardness and candour in our dealings with each other. I earnestly hope that we can continue in this same spirit."—Reuter.

British yards launch tankers for Scandinavia
Five large new tankers for Scandinavia—four for Norway and one for Denmark have been launched from British yards.
The second largest tanker ever built on the Tyne, the 24,500-ton Credo, was launched by Vickers-Armstrongs for A/S Jensen Reederi II. of Norway. The Credo has an overall length of 600 feet and its main propelling machinery consists of a six-cylinder Vickers-Doxford oil engine developing 7,200 h.p. and providing a service speed of 13 knots. Loaded.
The 24,000-ton tanker Boletta, the first of five big tankers that Harland and Wolff are building for Fred Olsen of Oslo, was launched at Belfast. The ship will be the first to be propelled by one of the new Harland-B and W diesels.
The Clyde launches for Norway were the 13,500-ton motor tanker Helmer which was launched from Lighthovs yard for A/S Hektet. The single screw motor tanker Binta was launched by Harland and Wolff for Mr. Per Gjerding of Bergen. She is designed to carry 12,000 tons of petroleum in bulk and has a length of 460 feet.
The new tanker for Denmark is the 13,000-ton Rosin Maersk. She was launched at Rye for Messrs. A. P. Moller of Copenhagen and was built by the British Shipbuilding Company.
Other tanker launches from British yards include the 12,000-ton Laganfield, built by Harland and Wolff for Hunting and Son, and the 9,000-ton British Navigator built by Joseph L. Thompson for the British Tanker Company.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
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Profit-taking on Chicago grain market
Chicago, October 28.
Grains had to absorb a good deal of week-end profit-taking today, a natural result after the advances secured earlier in the week.
Corn backed down at the start, meeting more profit-taking than anything else, but came ahead toward the close. Soybeans, particularly the distant contracts, showed some firmness on reports of higher quotations in crude vegetable oils.
Wheat was a relatively weak spot. Wheat closed 1/2 lower to 1/2 higher.
December 22 1/2 — 1/4
March 22 3/4
May 22 1/8
Corn December 15 1/4 — 1/4
Outs December 8 1/4
Rye December 13 1/4
Soybeans were 1 1/4 — 3/4 higher.
November 25 1/2 — 25 1/2 k/4.
—Associated Press.

British India S.N. Co., Ltd.
OUTWARDS
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CHIRAN" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.
HOMEWARDS
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CHIRAN" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & London.
FREIGHT SERVICE
OUTWARDS
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CHIRAN" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.
HOMEWARDS
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CHIRAN" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
"CANTON" 1st Nov. 10th Nov.
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & London.
TANKS AVAILABLE FOR CARRIAGE OF OIL IN BULK SPACE FOR REFRIGERATED CARGO. LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

NY COTTON FUTURES STILL REMAIN FIRM
New York, October 28.
Cotton futures continued firm today although the market did not display as much strength as in previous sessions.
During early dealings advances ranged as much as US\$2 a bale. This level attracted increased profit-taking as well as hedging. The advance was due to a continuation of trade buying and a scarcity of offerings. Some of the late selling was attracted to the market by Washington dealers who said officials were contemplating increasing cotton export quotas. Such rumours were instrumental in boosting cotton prices sharply on Friday.
Futures closed unchanged to 1/20 a bale higher.
December 50.50 — 57
March 40.60
May 40.30
July 39.04
October 36.40
December 36.30
Middling spot: 41.41 nominal.
—Associated Press.

Python speeds coal drive
The latest mechanical aid in the U.K. autumn drive for increased coal production has just gone into operation, for the first time in Britain, in a County Durham pit.
Product of a Gateshead mining machinery firm, it is known as the Python Conveyor. It is hoped that this new machine may be the answer to the problem of winning coal left in pillars after previous working.
If successful, it will render obsolete the traditional system of working such coal by hand putting and pony putting.
One of the advantages of the Python is that it does not, like other conveyors, need to be dismantled to be moved as the face advances. Easily operated jacks, set at intervals along the conveyor, push it forward close to the new face. As parts of the face are completed, the conveyor can be 'snaked' forward in sections without interrupting production all along the face.

Further Fall in Unemployment
A rise in the total working population and a decline in the number of unemployed were features of the British employment situation in August.
According to statistics just released by the Ministry of Labour, the working population rose during the month by an estimated 72,000—largely due to the intake into industry of school-leavers. The unemployment force declined over the month from 288,300 to 263,800—1.4 per cent of the total number of insured workers.

Ruble over valued, economist asserts
Washington, October 29.
A Polish economist of the World Monetary Fund says the Russian ruble is over-valued by about 150 per cent in exchange rates established by the Soviet.
On the basis of purchasing power, he said, the true value of the ruble appears to be about 10 cents U.S. instead of the 25-cent rate Russia set in a currency revaluation move last March 1.
The analysis was made by Mr. Marcin R. Wyszakowski in a publication put out by the Fund with a notation that the views expressed are not necessarily those of the Fund.
Mr. Wyszakowski has remained on the Fund staff although Poland left the Fund and the World Bank last March with a blast against the 40-nation institution for being "subservient" to the U.S.
By raising the official ruble rate in March from its former 19-cent "value," the economist said, Russia may have cut her costs in satellite nations and in Russian-controlled Western Germany.
He noted, however, that these costs could be reduced for Russia only in the cases of goods and services not covered by clearing trade agreements.
The Fund analyst suggested that Russia would be unable to make the ruble into an international trade accounts.
"To do so," he said, would "involve radical changes in (Soviet) economic planning, and for that matter in the whole economic system of the USSR and is in any event impossible on ideological grounds."—Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New Orleans, October 28.
Cotton futures advanced here today on week-end short covering and trade buying. Closing prices were steady, 15 to 26 cents a bale higher.
December 40.47
March 40.20 — 52
May 40.20 — 20
July 39.82 — 86
October 36.43
Spot cotton closed steady 50 cents higher.
Middling 40.40
—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
From UNITED KINGDOM PORTS AND STRAITS
Consignees per ship
S.S. "SOUDAN"
arrived 28th October, 1950.
are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after October 30, 1950.
Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on November 1, 1950.
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.
All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before November 21, 1950, or they will not be recognised.
No fire insurance will be effected.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of, ex ship's side or alternatively ex the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
P. O. S. N. Co.
Hong Kong, October 30, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
From PERSIAN GULF, KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS
Consignees per ship
M.S. "OZARDA"
are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after October 30, 1950.
Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on November 3, 1950.
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.
All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before November 18, 1950, or they will not be recognised.
No fire insurance will be effected.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of, ex ship's side or alternatively ex the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
B.I. S.N. Co., Ltd.
Hong Kong, October 30, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
From CALCUTTA, BANGKOK & STRAITS
Consignees per ship
M.S. "SANGOLA"
are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after October 30, 1950.
Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on November 2, 1950.
To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.
All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before November 18, 1950, or they will not be recognised.
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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
P. O. S. N. Co.
Hong Kong, October 30, 1950.

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